BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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POLITICAL NOTES.

—Peace has been declared with the Modoc Indians.

—Congress has appropriated $1,500,000 to the building of the Philadelphia post office.

—Governor Hartranft has been elected President of the Battle-Field Association, and has accepted.

—Congress passed a resolution congratulating the Spanish people on the establishment of the Republic. Right.

—President Grant has called an extra session of the Senate. The House is hard at work to do away with the necessity for one on its part.

—The New Hampshire election will soon take place. It looks as if the Republicans there, are somewhat inharmonious, and not presenting such solid a front as to secure victory.

—The Congressional Committee has been considering whether there should be an increase in the members of the Legislature to at least double the present number. No result has yet been arrived at.

—We hope the bill repealing the law authorizing parties in interest to be witnesses, now before the Legislature, will pass. It is hardly productive of any good, and is the fruitful source of litigation.

—The Forty-second Congress, which expired at noon on last Tuesday a week, has been chiefly remarkable for its extraordinary number of investigating committees, which have cost the public treasury about $150,000.

—At last the Spanish Republic is in danger, just as we knew it would be, before it had attained many months' age. The idea of a Republic in Spain is as preposterous as economical government in any of the royalties of Europe.

—A joint resolution has been introduced in the Michigan Legislature for the submission to the people at the election of 1874 of a constitutional amendment making minority representation a part of the organic law of that State.

—Three cases embodying the "local option" principle were brought before the full bench of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia on Monday. The opinion of the Court will put an end to all disputes as to the constitutionality of the law.

—Gov. Hartranft, at the request of a large number of prominent citizens, pardoned a man, and of course there is a general howl in certain quarters against him. Well, that is neither new nor strange. Fault must be found, do what he may.

—The Secretary of the Treasury will buy $1,000,000 of bonds on the first and third Wednesdays, and $500,000 of bonds on the second and fourth Wednesdays and will sell $1,500,000 of coin on each Thursday during March. Total bond purchases for the month $8,000,000; gold sales, $6,000,000.

—Wm. M. Tweed gave bail on Tuesday week in New York on four indictments in conection with the Bollar warrants, in $7,000, $6,000, $3,000, and $2,000. It is understood he will be called upon in a day or two to give bail on twelve other indictments.

—The Louisiana bill having been voted down in the Senate on Saturday, the consequence will be to maintain the Kellogg government. The President's late message acquainted Congress with what the Executive would do, if no additional legislation was had.

—Alex H. Stephens, Vice President of the late Rebel Confederacy, has been elected to Congress, without opposition, from the 8th Georgia district. He will tell all he knows about the Constitution, and have a *front* seat too. "And satan came also among them."

—A very cheerful pro-license meeting was held at a Mifflin county school house, a few nights ago. A little whisky, a big fight, a large crowd, an arrest, the use of a constable's cane, a knock down, and a little more whisky, were the leading arguments. Local Option was nowhere.

—Evans' trial was fixed for this week at Harrisburg. Hon. Jere. S. Black is one of his counsel. Will the facts connected with that defalcation ever be satisfactorily and legally made known to the public? Time will tell. Persons shouting "corruption" have some of the money.

OUR PARTY.

The Republican party has attained, and will continue to maintain, its present noble position from causes other than its political thesis or so called party lines. Its successes with the masses of the people are built on far deeper, broader and stronger bases. In fact the partizan policies it has adopted from time to time are merely subordinate incidents, more the results of its growth and strength than the fulfillment of preconceived plans or platforms. The reason of the unprecedented endorsement of the acts of the Republican party is that it has been always and unswervingly a party of patriotism.

Patriotism, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, is a cheap sort of commodity. The patriotism that the Republican party espoused, was an unfaultering devotion to the country and the integrity of the Republic.

It was this, and this only, that secured the appreciation of the people, gained their approbation and support and has enshrined the party in the hearts of the people. It has done more; has taken many a step in violation of recognized political ethics, but its every step was a stride onward in the march on the high roads of civilization.

It fell to its lot not only to preserve the country against disintegration, but to keep its reputation from dishonor, but to do this it had to break down a powerful and influential party, and a party composed of some of the most honored of the land. Had the Republican party been merely a sham, a cheap and mushroom like political aggregation, it would never made its admirable record. No party of the history of the United States will ever be pointed at with greater pride than the history of the last decade; no other part of the history of the United States will ever be more appreciated by successive generations.

It will be pointed at as an illustrative example of what a great people can accomplish when patriotic statesmen control the destinies of a nation. To say that it were idle or useless to perpetuate an organization that has passed through such ordeals would be an insult to the intelligence of the people and a lack of confidence in their love of country.

It must not be forgotten that the fighting of battles is not the sole test of patriotism; without the aid of armed forces, it would of course, have been in vain to have contended with the forces arrayed against the Republic, but its enemies were not awed alone by defeat in the field. The prompt and unflinching course of the legislative and administrative branches of the government, in possession of the Republican party, was a constant terror. If there had been any flinching, any flattering in the councils of the nation, it is difficult to say what might have been the consequence. And it must be apparent that the theories and plans of the Republican party must be advanced still further to insure permanent results and to leave to no other than patriotic Republicans the legacy of a restored and regenerated country.

CREDIT MOBILIER IN CENTRE COUNTY.

The *Watchman* of last week resorted to its usual argument in reply to a communication in our last issue which placed some severe strictures upon the integrity of the editor of that journal, in regard to the county printing. He says in substance, that the whole Republican party are a set of *liars*, and that we are the thinnest sort of *liars* that ever disgraced the organization. We thank you, gentlemen, for the 'compliment—that, among this large army of so-called, by Meek, untruthful men, we are able to dilute a lie to so thin a point that, as in this case, it amounts to the truth and nothing more.

We believe the time has long since passed when ungentlemanly epithets are to be considered as arguments. Do they not generally have a reflex influence one way or another? The communication referred to was written by a much respected citizen, *and a Democrat*, a man who has always been indentified with the Democratic party; but who was disgusted with the *Watchman's* show of honesty.

It was a communication, and as such only are we responsible for the truthfulness of its statements; but when, as is the case this year, one hundred and fifty dollars are as good as presented by the county to the *Watchman* for printing superfluous matter in an election proclamation, we think we have the right to call public attention to it.

The proclamation was given to us for insertion in this paper; but we have reason to believe that the editor of the *Watchman*, learning of it before it was in type, forced the officials to take it from us and give it to a paper called *Brown's Republican*. Other counties had the Local Option proclamation printed at, to make a liberal estimate, one-third the price of Meek's bill.

Why that paragon of Demoracy should desire to sap the county treasury for himself is easily understood; but why he should desire to do the same thing for Brown's Republican paper is something of an enigma; but then it may be explained by the fact that he, with several other Democrats that we might name, is one of Brown's backers. "Two U. S. Senators and four-fifths of the Republican party in the county" are not, it seems, sufficient amount of backing for that paper. It must have the Democratic organ and several prominent Democrats to assist; Meek must lead it up to the county crib: must print this Republican paper in his own office, and for what? Is it to breed dissension in the Republican ranks, and thereby keep the Democracy in power?

Shrewd Meek, lucky Brown, injured County Treasury, unfortunate tax-payers.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6, 1873.

The inauguration has, of course, been *the* event of the week. It has formed the subject of conversation to the exclusion of almost everything else. The number of participating organizations, the crowds of strangers so much in excess of previous occasions, and, above all, the intensely cold weather, will cause March 4, 1873, to be regarded as a memorable Inauguration Day for many years to come.

On the 3d the weather was quite cold, a strong wind prevailing, which, "Probabilities" said, would be "likely to fall during the night." Tuesday morning dawned, however, without realizing this prediction, a stronger wind blowing for about twenty-four hours more. On this account the house tops were almost wholly deserted, it being impossible to withstand the gale at any considerable degree of elevation.

Some of the visiting organizations arrived as early as Saturday, the bulk of them on Sunday and Monday, a few arrived on Tuesday, one or two falling into the procession after the start had been effected, while the 2d Connecticut and 5th New York, two of the finest bodies of malitia in the country, and a detachment of Regulars failed to reach the city until after the conclusion of the ceremonies.

Congress met about 9.30 a. m., and transacted only business of minor importance, the appropriation bills not previously disposed of, having all been perfected during the session of the day before. In the House nothing worthy of note occurred except the delivery of the Speaker's address, after which the members of the late House proceeded to the Senate chamber to participate in the inaugural ceremonies. In the Senate, Vice President Colfax delivered his farewell address, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, and then administered the oath of office to his successor. After Mr. Wilson had addressed the Senate, Mr. Colfax declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.—Vice President Wilson then called to order the Senate of the 43d Congress and administered the oath of office to the newly elected members. The President's proclamation convening the Senate in extra session was read, and the occupants of the Senate chamber then proceeded to the central portico of the East front. The Senate afterwards adjourned until Thursday.

The procession, despite the cold, the mercury where exposed to the wind, standing at from 15 to 20 degrees below the freezing point, most of the organizations were at their respective places of rendezvous as early as 8.30 a. m. The arrangements for falling into a continuous line at the proper moment were very good. The right of the first division rested on Pa. Avenue, the left extending down 21st St., the right of the second division rested on the Avenue, the left extending down 20th St., and so on until 17th St. was reached, the right of the next division resting on 17th St., and the the remainder of the procession extending along the Avenue toward 21st St. The first six divisions were composed of military, the last six of civic organizations. A detachment of mounted police, clearing the streets, took the advance, the chief marshall and his aids followed, then the divisions in numerical order. In the first, holding the *right of the line*, the post of honor, came the West Point Cadets, then the Annapolis Cadets, a squadron of Regular artillery and the Marine Corps, each preceeded by their band. The second division was composed of the "Old Guard" of N. Y., Washington Light Infantry, Corcoran Zouaves, Washington Grenadiers and Washington Light Guard, (all local organizations), and Co. "A," St. Louis National Guards.

Third Division—Phila. City Troop, organized in 1774, President's Mounted Guard, (local), the President and Senate committee of arrangements in an open four-horse carriage, carriages containing Governor of the District and staff and the family of the President, Boston Lancers, Governor's Mounted Guard (local).

Fourth Division—Albany Burgess Corps, Washington Grays of Phila., Sumner Corps of Syracuse, N. Y., 1st Battalion Maryland National Guard, Duquesne Grays of Pittsburg, State Fencibles of Phila.

Fifth Division—Third New Jersey, Butler Zouaves and Territorial Guard (local), Fifth Maryland—this regiment arrived while the procession was *en route*.

Sixth Division—Stanton Guards and Lincoln Zouaves (local), and Co. "F," 13th Penn'a National Guard.

In the 7th Division places were assigned the ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents, Judges, Members and ex-members of Congress, Governors of States and all important functionaries, Army and Navy officers and the Clergy.

The 8th Division was mainly composed of political organizations, prominent among which were the Hartranft and the Cameron Clubs of Phila., the Grant & Wilson Glee Club of Columbus, Ohio, and the New York State Republican Association of Washington.

In the 9th Division were the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans and various veteran organizations.

The 10th was composed of German and Irish Social and Benevolent Societies. The 11th of colored "Pioneers" and local political clubs, and the 12th of the City Fire Department.

The right of the procession moved from 21st street along Penna. Avenue about 10 a. m. A little after 10.30 the President's carriage wheeled into position, the President crossing Seventh St. at 10.50 precisely. The West Point Cadets reached the East front of the Capitol a little after 11 and took position in front of the central portico. It was fully 12 o'clock before each body had secured its appointed station. About 12.20 the occupants of the Senate chamber appeared on the portico, and 12.30 Chief Justice Chase administered the usual oath of office. As the President kissed the Bible, the assemblage cheered enthusiastically, the battery at the North wing fired a National salute, and the flags—some fresh and gleaming with azure, crimson and gold, and some all smoke-stained and battle-scarred on the bloody fields over which Grant had led their bearers to victory—were flung proudly and triumphantly to the breeze.

The Inaugural of the President occupied about 15 minutes in delivery. Your readers will doubtless all see it in full. The procession returned, but few of those who watched it coming down the Avenue had braved the cold sufficiently long to see it return.

In the evening fireworks were displayed, and, later still, followed the Inauguration Ball. Both were very well arranged, but both were partial failures owing to the cold. At the Ball, shawls, hats, and overcoats were *en regle*.

On Thursday the West Point Cadets gave an exhibition drill on Penn'a Avenue, affording to all an opportunity of beholding a degree of perfection therein seldom obtained. They also "mounted guard" several times, and had two or three "dress parades" while here. They were under strict military regulations, and acquitted themselves admirably, confessedly carrying off the palm of honor.

Of the Volunteers, the Boston Lancers, the Phila. City Troop, the Old Guard of New York, and the Albany Burgess Corps, attracted the most attention—due in part, perhaps, to the greater showiness of their uniforms—but every section which furnished military representations has just reason to be proud of them, for finer looking bodies of men would be hard to find anywhere. On Wednesday during the Cadets' drill, the Second Connecticut passed down the Avenue by divisions, in open order, and received the customary honors. This Regiment was accompanied by a band of 30 pieces, and a drum corps of 33 members, and, numbering about 700 men, made a brilliant display.

Wednesday evening the Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington, held the last of their winter's series of sociables at Masonic Temple, and the sons and daughters of the Keystone State temporarily resident, had another opportunity of exchanging good wishes with their visiting friends. The Hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated, and every one present thoroughly enjoyed the occasion.

Some of the visitors still remain, wisely determining to see Washington thoroughly; but the greater portion had taken their departure by 10 o'clock this morning. We trust they may carry with them pleasant recollections of their visit, and that many of them will endeavor to see Washington again at a more pleasant season of the year.

We had intended to briefly advert to the proceedings of Congress since our last, but time and space combine to forbid.

A MURDER OF TWO LONE WOMEN.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 7.—The most intense excitement prevails here over the arrest of Lewis Wagner for the murder of two girls named Cornelia Christenson and Mary Lawson at Smutty Nose Island on last Wednesday night. He used an axe for committing the horrible tragedy. He also attempted to kill a Mrs. Huntress, a sister to one of the girls, but she succeeded in making her escape. It was the determined purpose of the fishermen to rescue and lynch him on the arrival of the train from Boston, but a large detail of marines from the Navy Yard prevented the violence. Wagner was arrested in Boston last night. The Coroner's jury will render a verdict this afternoon. The evidence against Wagner is conclusive. The murdered girls were remarkable for their beauty.

At the Coroner's inquest at Smutty Nose Island to day the testimony of Mrs. Hunter was as follows: Was in bed; my brother's wife Annetta slept with me; my sister Cornelia slept on a sofa in the kitchen; in the night Cornelia cried out "John scared me, thinking that John Huntress had returned; I heard some one pounding on the door of Cornelia's bed room, which opened out of the kitchen; it was fastened by a stick on the kitchen side; I shouted and then opened the door; I reached out and got Cornelia by the arm and was struck twice with a chair; I then pulled Cornelia into the bed room with Annetta and me; I told Annetta to jump out of the window and she did; I told her to run but she was so frightened she could not; I was holding the door of the bed room when the person who was in the kitchen was trying to force a way, in when he found he could not get in; he went around the house, I heard Annetta shout, "Louisa, Louisa;" he then went back to the door, got an axe and I saw him strike her three times; I could not see him fair, but I saw the figure of a man and I knew him to be Louis Wagner, I jumped through the window and ran down and around the house and tried to get Cornelia to come but she replied that she was too tired; I ran down to the dock to find a dory, but found none; I then went out on the island and hid behind the rocks; we went to bed about ten o'clock at night; when I went behind the rocks the moon was rising; I staid there till the sun rose knowing that Wagner was on the island; I then went to the north side of the island and swung my skirts as a signal for help; I then came upon the point and shouted; a man heard me and came over and took me to his home on Hog Island where I arrived at eight o'clock on the morning of March 6th; we were all good friends; Wagner never made any improper advances to me or others to my knwoledge; the only time I saw Wagner during the affray was when he was striking Annetta; I saw Annetta lying on the ground when I jumped out of the window; when I was running away I heard Cornelia shouting, the noice sounding out of doors; I never heard Wagner speak at this time." It is stated to-night that the injuries inflicted by Wagner on Mary Huntress are likely to result in death, thus making the third victim of the murderer's work.

STATE NEWS.

—The next State Fair is to be held in Erie, in September.

—The Westbrooks are popular as Chiefs of Police, Lock Haven, Huntingdon and Altoona each having one.

—Grant has stopped the howling of the Democratic papers by reducing the National debt $5,277,880 during the little month of February.

—Four hundred thousand tons of pig iron were sold a few days since, from the Middlesex furnaces, for forty-five dollars per ton to the proprietors of the Johnstown Iron Works.

—The entire production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania in 1872 is estimated at 18,400,000 tons, an increase of 3,286,000 tons, or twenty-one per cent. over the previous year.

—A man near Six Mile Run, Pa., built a fire under his horse and consumed him because he thought him possesed of a devil. The public opinion was that a devil did possess him.

—A Lancaster county, Pa., cat is said to roost very contentedly with the chickens every night. The feelings of the chickens were not ascertained by the local reporter who constructed the item.

—Tioga County is convulsed by revolution. One proposition is to slice a piece from it for the formatien of a new county, to be called Highland, and another to remove the seat of Justice from Wellsboro to Tioga.

—Messenger boys in the Pennsylvania Legislature are sent out after "ink," and when they return with it the said fluid is slyly passed around among the members, who wipe their mouths and groan:—"Ah? that was good."

—The Hon. William Hopkins, from Washington county and now a delegate of the Constitutional convention, died at Pittsburg yesterday. It seems that Mr. Hopkins was on his way home but was taken sick in the cars and was compelled to stop at Pittsburg, where he died.

—The Huntingdon *Globe* says: A woman named Passal living at Lockport, last week gave birth to a female child which has five fingers and two thumbs on one hand and five fingers and one thumb of the other. It has also six toes on each foot and its tongue is fast to the lower part of the mouth.

—A rusty looking agriculturist entered a newspaper office recently, and after looking around earnestly enough to elicit an inquiry as to his business, said "it was nothin' much; but he had left a big cucumber here in the fall to get a notice, and thought, as how he was in town, he might run in and get it, if they were through with it."

—Mrs. Livermore made a woman's rights speech in Pittsburg the other evening, in which she denounced Free Love and upheld the present system of marriages. Speaking of the Free Lovers, she said that Victoria Woodhull and Theodore Tilton were "a pair of beastly Siamese Twins whose father is Beelzebub."

—An attempt was made to fire a row of buildings belonging to Mr. Wolf, on Tenth street, Lebanon, on Saturday night. The firemen succeeded in stopping the fire before the buildings were entirely destroyed. Shortly after an attempt was also made to burn the new school house, but this fortunately proved unsuccessful.

—It is now decided that the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific railroad will at once pass into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central railroad. The road is in operation seventy miles west, and it is said the new management will push to the Missouri river and also build an air line to the Illinois river, making its eastern connection complete.

—Brakeman Injured. Daniel Jordon a resident of Martinsburg, and employed as a brakeman on the local freight train running between that place and this city, had one of his arms broken immediately above the elbow whilst engaged in coupling cars at the depot in the former place, on Thursday last. Dr. D. W. Bonebreak reduced the fracture.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—Internally Injured. Yesterday afternoon a young man named Franklin Trout, employed at the lower shops, while assisting to move a car was caught between the jam of the door and the side of the car and severely crushed, sustaining serious internal injuries.—Young Trout was conveyed to the residence of his brother, on Chestnut avenue, where he is under the care of the railroad company's surgeons, Drs. Gemmill & Fay.—*Altoona Tribune.*

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

Wednesday Morning, March 12, 1873.

Poetry.

OVER THE RIVER.

Over the river they beckon to me.
Loved ones who've passed to the other side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
But their voices are lost in the dashing tide.
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes the reflection of Heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view.
We saw not the angels who met him there;
The gates of the city we could not see;
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands waiting to welcome me.

Over the river the boatman pale
Carried another—the household pet;
Her bright curls waved in the gentle gale—
Darling Minnie, I see her yet!
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearfully entered the phantom bark;
We watched it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshines grew strangely dark;—
We know she is safe on the other side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be;
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale;
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
We catch a gleam of the snowy sail,
And lo! they have passed away from our heart—
They cross the stream and are gone for aye!
We cannot sunder the veil apart
That hides from our vision the gates of day;
We only know that their barks no more
Shall sail with ours on life's stormy sea;
Yet somehow I hope on the unseen shore
They watch and beckon and wait for me.

And I sit and think, when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar;
I shall watch for the gleam of the flapping sail,
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand,
I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale
To the better shore of the spirit land!
I shall know the loved who have gone before,
And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The Angel of Death shall carry me!

Our Story Teller.

THE MILLER OF MANNEVILLE.

BY JULIA KAVANAGH

CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.

Mariette did as she was bid, and entered the room in a silent awe, wakened by the words "dead mother." The miller waited till she had locked the door on herself, then he went down stairs, lit another candle, unbolted the door, and taking out his pipe, began to smoke leisurely. He had not been engaged thus five minutes when the door opened, and Catharine, followed by the dirtiest and most ill-looking gypsy sort of tinker whom the miller had ever set eyes on, entered the kitchen.

"Well, Maitre Salomon," she cried in breathless indignation, "I told you how it would be. The black oaken press was gone, and the warming pan as well.—That warming pan had been a hundred years in the family, and I had a longing for it ever since I was a child. You could read seventeen hundred and fifty-five upon it quite plainly, and this honest tinker whom I have just met actually had it yesterday from my cousin Angelique herself to clean up, and he says it was good as new and bright as gold."

"It was a noble warming pan," said the tinker, in a hollow voice, whilst his dark eye stole about the room as if in search of something or some one. He had a swarthy face, harsh features, and a rusty brown beard, and the miller thought he had never seen so evil-looking a fellow; so, being a man of few words, he asked shortly, "What is your business here?"

"I come about some saucepans," humbly answered the tinker, looking at Catharine.

"Yes, you shall have them all," she replied, guessing what was going on, "but I must know what Angelique got besides the warming pan: I know Medric had copper saucepans; there was one as large as this—suppose you begin with it?"

She was going to take down a large casserole, and the tinker was stepping forward to take it from her, when the miller took out his pipe, stretched out his arm, and uttered a "Stop!" so loud and imperative that even Catharine heard it.

"Not a casserole, not a warming pan of my late mother's, shall that man touch," he said sternly. "Such as they are now they remain."

Having uttered this sentence with due solemnity, the miller rose and walked out. Catharine was sure to understand that when the miller walked out of his own kitchen he invariably pronounced some sentence from which there was no appeal.

Maitre Salomon went no further than the end of his own garden. He suddenly remembered that he had left the enemy in the very heart of the citadel, and walking back to the house at once, he found the kitchen empty, while a streak of light coming down the staircase, and a sound of voices, guided him to the first floor.—He walked up softly, and caught the tinker in the act of trying the door of his mother's room, while he was saying, "I dare say she is in here."

Maitre Salomon took the gypsy by the arm, swung him down stairs, exclaimed in wrath, very unusual to him, "You scoundrel, how dare you attempt to go in there? And you, Catharine, are you mad, and do you mean us to part, that you brought him up here?"

"Heaven bless you, Maitre Salomon," cried Catharine, looking frightened out of her wits, "the poor man meant no harm, and knew nothing about the room. He is only looking after his cat, Minette. It seems she escaped from him a while ago, so I dare say he thought she had crept up the vine and got in there, and I hope you have not hurt the honest man. He seems so fond of his cat; I suppose he carries her about with him; and how was he to know that doors are locked, and rooms keep for ghosts, poor man?"

Without heeding this speech, the miller went down and ascertained that the intruder was gone; but when Catharine, after casting this parting taunt about ghosts and the closed door, came down in her turn and looked about her, she saw, to her dismay, that her new umbrella, which she had put in a corner on coming in, had disappeared as well as the tinker.

"The honest man took it to clean up for you," said the miller, with grim satisfaction. "Perhaps he thought it was Minette."

"The thief! I shall catch him yet," cried Catharine. But the tinker, whether a thief or not, was not so easily caught; and when at the end of ten minutes she came back red with anger and running, she bore no umbrella in her hand. Her lamentations at this calamitous ending of her journey to Fontaine in search of an inheritance were so loud and so troublesome that the miller said impatiently, "Go to bed, Catharine, go to bed, and let us hear no more about the umbrella or the tinker."

And as Catharine was tired, she did go to bed after a while, not without grumbling at the hard-heartedness of men, for whom one might slave and slave, and be treated like a dog in the end.

Maitre Salomon bore all this philosophically; and when the house was quiet once more, he went to the dresser, took down a plate, put bread and cheese on the table, and filled a jug with cider.—Then he softly stole up stairs, and tapped at the door of his mother's room. It opened cautiously, and Marriette's little round face and startled eyes peeped out at last.

"You may come down," said the miller; "he is gone. Catharine is in bed, and she is deaf as a post."

Marriette obeyed, not without casting many startled looks around her.

"I tell you not to be afraid," said the miller, when they stood in the kitchen. "He is gone, and here are bread and cheese and cider for you. Eat and drink; you are as a ghost."

At first Mariette would not hear to eating or drinking, and kept looking behind her back; but when the miller bolted the door, she uttered a sigh of relief, sat down, and after a little coaxing, took a sip of the cider; then, after a little persuasion, she began to bite in the bread and cheese, remarking apologetically:

"I was just sitting down to supper when he came in at the door, and I had to jump out at the window."

The miller looked at her fresh young face, and remembering the sallow, ill-looking tinker, he could not help saying: "Surely that fellow is no father of yours?"

But Mariette raised her eye brows, pursed up her lips, and shaking her head wisely, said, "She did not know—she could not tell. He might not be her father; but then she remembered no other. He used to beat her, to be sure; but some fathers beat their daughters. All she remembered of herself was trotting by his side when he went about tinkering, and being sometimes carried on his back; of course he made her beg, but she did not get much; may be that was why he beat her. Perhaps he had stolen her, and that she was some grand lady's offspring. Only how could she tell? It is so hard to know whose child one is," argued Mariette gravely. "It was because he beat her so one evening that Pere Joseph, who built the windmill"—Maitre Salomon winced—"bought her from the tinker through sheer pity, and that was how she had been living with Jacques in the windmill ever since dear Pere Joseph died." As she came to this part of the story Mariette's eyes grew dim, and her voice faltered. The miller looked hard at her, and was silent a while.

"I suppose you are to marry Jacques, and live in that handsome windmill," he remarked rather shortly.

"Marry Jacques! Why Jacques was married!" pettishly exclaimed Mariette. "As to living in the windmill, how could she, when she was pursued by that horrid tinker? Had she not been obliged to come and hide from him at Susanne's? And had it not been agreed between her and Jacques that he would use the sails of his windmill as a signal to let her know when the tinker was coming? And had not Jacques sent her word that very morning not to stir out of doors? And was she not ready to expire with sheer fright when Maitre Salomon told her that the sails of the windmill were motionless, and she thereby knew that the dreadful tinker was on her track? But she would die first, she would, before she went again with him tramping about the country, mending old saucepans. Yes, she would die first; but what a pretty room that was up stairs, only how terrified she was in it; but the story of Cinderella on the curtains, was so pretty that she could not help looking at it, and reading the legends under every picture; she had never seen such a pretty room." And so she prattled on, eating and drinking all the time, and seeming to have put by every fear and every care.

Many a time had the miller shaken his head as he listened to her story. It was a pitiful one. He saw her a little child, wandering about with that savage tinker, beaten, ill-used, made to beg, and only saved from his clutches by becoming a dependent in a stranger's house. They had been kind to her, it seemed, at the windmill, but this Jacques had not married her, of course not, and what was to become of her now, poor little thoughtless thing?

"Mariette," he said, at length, "hast thou got a sweetheart?"

"No," replied Mariette, shortly.

"No lad, no young man of Fontaine, whom thou wouldst care for and like to marry?"

"Where is the use, when no one would have me?" she said, impatiently.

"Then she did care for some one," thought the miller, a little downcast; but no, a few more questions convinced him that Mariette was fancy free, only she knew very well that because of her doubtful birth and poverty, no one would care to have her, and it did not please her to be reminded of the fact.

"Well, well, there is time enough for thee to enter on the cares of marriage," said the miller; "yet it would save thee from the tinker. Only just promise me this—do not marry without letting me know about it first?"

"Why so?" asked Mariette, opening her blue eyes.

"I may want to make thee a present," replied the miller after a long pause.

Mariette looked grateful and beaming; but all of a sudden the look of fear came back upon her face. She had heard a noise outside; she was sure the tinker was coming. In vain did the miller remind her that the tinker, having taken Catharine's umbrella, would not come back. Mariette assured him that to steal and return to the very house whence he had stolen was the tinker's way. In short she was so frightened and so restless that Maitre Salomon, struck with a bright idea, or what he thought such, said:

"Do not leave the house for fear thou shouldst meet the tinker, my child. Go back to the room up stairs, and sleep there for to-night. It is my mother's room, and no one has slept in it since she died. I will walk around to Susanne, and tell her that thou art safe here."

Mariette looked charmed, then frightened. Security is delightful; but ghosts are dreadful company, and Catharine's words about that room had not fallen on heedless ears; but ghosts, after all, are not so terrible as the living, so she accepted the miller's hospitable proposal, and while he went round to tell Susanne of her whereabouts, Mariette stole back to her refuge up stairs.

She was not so very timorous after all; and, although she entered that room with a sort of awe, it soon gave place to other feelings. She liked the scent of lavender and dried roses; she liked those pink bed curtains, and the story of Cinderella up on them; so noble a chest of drawers as this she had never seen; and the faded blue pincushion, with the long silver pins in it, was a marvel in her eyes. Not in all the windmill was there a room like this! Surely the late owner of that room had been a happy woman? Was she like her son, wondered Mariette, tall and fair, and had she blue eyes and a serious smile? As she stood on the middle of the floor, looking round her, with a light in her hand, and thus speculating, she suddenly thought of something else, put down the light, went to the window, and, opening it softly, and parting the vine leaves, looked out on the dark night.

It was not all dark, for the moon was out, riding in the sky with a strange haste, thought Mariette. Her light fell in streaks on the little gurgling river below, making patches of silver here and there. Everything was very still; then, all of a sudden, Mariette heard voices talking low in that stillness. One was Susanne's and the other—yes, she was sure the other voice was the tinker's.—What was he saying? She could not tell, for terror almost paralized her, but she could guess, for she heard the words "room" and "vine leaves" very plainly.—Had the light betrayed her? Mariette ran and blew it out at once, then came back to the window, and, not daring to put her head out through the vine leaves, keeping in her breath, so great was her terror and her wish to hear more, she listened intently, while the careless moon still rode in the sky, throwing her quivering light on the little river gliding softly on its way to the sea.

Susanne was not in her cottage when Maitre Salomon went to tell her that Mariette was at the mill-house. He went again in an hour's time, but Susanne had not returned; he shook her door and knocked at in vain. "Well, the child is safe, at least," thought the miller, and he went back to his own home, and, after sitting up till midnight—a very rare occurrance with him—he softly went up stairs to bed. He paused as he passed by the door of his mother's room. It was very still. "The little bird is fast asleep," he thought, kindly. "It has put its head under its wing after all its troubles, and it is fast asleep." And he felt hospitably glad to have given this poor hunted bird so safe a nest.

Catherine, whose slumbers had been much disturbed by dreams of the black oaken press, the warming pan, and her stolen umbrella, rose with dawn, and was rather surprised to find her master below with a loaf and a plateful of freshly-gathered cherries on the table before him. "Are you hungry, Maitre Salomon?" she exclaimed. "Why, you never eat at this hour!"

"I suppose I can eat my own cherries when I like," he answered shortly; and to put an end to her questions he walked out into the garden. He felt annoyed not to have been beforehand with Catherine; he was sure Mariette was awake and hungry, and he wished her to eat some of his cherries, the best in Manneville; also he had been thinking all night over something which he wished to say to her this morning. For one so calm, not to say phlegmatic, Maitre Salomon felt in a rare fever, and there was a great throb of mingled uneasiness and joy at his heart, when he saw Catherine leave the house, and heard her scream to him from the garden gate that she was going to look for her umbrella, and would not be long away.

"She is always long, God bless her poor soul," thought Maitre Salomon, going back to the house. His first act was to bolt the kitchen door, so as not to be surprised, then he stole up stairs, and knocking softly at the door of his mother's room, he said aloud; "Mariette, Catherine is gone, and thou must have something to eat. Shall I bring thee the bread and cherries, and leave them at the door, or wilt thou come down to the kitchen? It is nice and cool, and the door is bolted." Mariette returned no answer.

Was she still asleep? These young things sleep both sound and late. The miller raised his voice and spoke again—in vain. With a vague suspicion of the truth, he tried the door. It yielded to his hand. He looked in from the threshold. Mariette was not there. The bed had not been slept in, the window was open, the cage was empty, and the bird was flown. She had fled in the night through the door or down the window, by the help of the old vine; no matter when or how, one thing was certain, she was gone—gone without so much as bidding him good-by, or saying "I thank you."

She was an ungrateful child, and the miller felt he ought not to have given her another thought; but he could not help himself, and even though he felt sure he should not find her at Susanne's, he yet went round at once to his neighbor's cottage. Susanne's amazement at his questions was too genuine to be feigned. She had seen nothing of the girl since she had left her cottage the evening before.

"I dare say the tinker has got her, after all," said Susanne, shaking her head; "I always said he would. He is her father, you know."

How calmly she spoke of it. Maitre Salomon felt too angry to do more than turn his back upon her and walk away. He did not go back to his own house.—He felt sadly sure that he should be as unsuccesful in Fontaine as he had been with Susanne; yet a tormenting power which he could not resist actually made him walk off at once to that object of his aversion, the windmill, and seek the fugitive there. "I only want to know that she is safe, that is all," he said to himself, as if he needed that justification of his egregious piece of folly. "She is a child, and she slept, or was to sleep, in my mother's room, and so I ought to know what has become of her."

Maitre Salomon found the miller, a sturdy young man white with flour, standing at his own door with a fat baby in his arms. "I come to see about Mariette," said Maitre Salomon abruptly; for the sight of the windmill and of his rival had roused his old animosity to all its early vigor. "I think she ought not to have gone away without bidding me good-by; but that is neither here nor there; provided she is safe, I am content; let her be civil or not."

"Marie," called the miller, "come out. Here is the miller from Manneville, who has something to say about Mariette." A fresh young woman came out on this summons, and Maitre Salomon telling them both briefly all he knew, again asked about Mariette.

"Then the tinker has got her after all," said the young miller coolly. "Marie, take the baby, it is getting sleepy." Then turning to Maitre Salomon: "You know nothing more about her, I suppose?"

"Did I not come to ask about her?" said the miller, curtly.

"Ah! to be sure." And, having handed the baby to his wife, the owner of the windmill looked hard at the owner of the watermill. Maitre Salomon felt exasperated.

"Will you do nothing? Will you not interfere?" he asked, glaring at his enemy.

"I am that baby's father, and the tinker is Mariette's father," stolidly answered Jacques.

"I do not believe it. I will never believe the wretch is that poor innocent child's father!" indignantly retorted Maitre Salomon.

"Perhaps he is not," quietly said Jacques, and he looked at his rival as much as to say, "if you please, that matter is settled."

Maitre Salomon scorned to waste any more words on this unfeeling animal. With a sad and heavy heart he went home, and thinking all the way: "Oh, Mariette! if I had had the care of you all these years, I would not let you go so coolly from me; and no tinker, no, not were he ten times your father, should have taken you."

Maitre Salomon found Catherine at home, and in great glee. "I have found my umbrella," she cried. "The villain had sold it to Victoire, but I made her give it back; and he is in prison at Fontaine, the good-for-nothing scapegrace, for having stolen Desire's new chaldron, which he bought last Michaelmas, you know."

"In prison at Fontaine," cried the miller, with sudden hope, "and—and was any one found with him?"

Joy seemed to have opened Catherine's ears, for she he heard and answered the question. "Some one with him? No, indeed; there is a band of them, no doubt; but he was caught alone."

The miller was glad to think the child was safe; but it stung him to learn that she had not been forcibly taken away. "It was of her own free will that she left me so ungratefully in the night," he thought, sitting down with a downcast look. "She wanted me no more, and so she stole away without so much as 'good by' or 'thank you,' little uncivil thing. I will think no more about her."

"Why, Maitre Salomon, you have not eaten your cherries, after all," said Catherine.

"Eat them, Catherine, or give them away," he replied, with a sorrowful shake of his head; "I want no cherries."

He rose and went up stairs as he said it. Catherine ate half the cherries and gave the rest to a neighbor's child, whilst Maitre Salomon locked the door of his mother's room and said to himself, as he put the key in his pocket, "That is the end of my fancy! yes that is the end."

There was an epidemic in Manneville about this time, and Maitre Salomon proved one of its first victims. He did not die, indeed, as his neighbor Susanne did but he lay ill for many weeks, and when he recovered Catherine took the disease, and lay in her grave before ten days were over. She had been years with her young cousin and master, and though she was deaf and wilful, not to say tiresome, he missed her much, and grieved for her sincerely.

"You must take some one else, Maitre Salomon," said his female neighbors.—"Take little Catherine; her having the name you are so used to, will make it convenient."

"Take Lunie," said another, "she is as good a worker as you can get."

"Time enough for it all," gloomily replied the miller, evidently wishing to be left to his ways. These were dull and sad enough. It might be his recent illness; it might be the death of Catherine; it might be anything else, but life certainly was very joyless to Maitre Salomon just then. Even his mill had ceased to please him; even his mother's room he rarely entered now; and he must have been a very touchy man, for he was always brooding over Mariette's want of civility. "I had not deserved it from her," he said to himself, as he sat alone one evening indulging in retrospective discontent, "and I am sure she was hiding in the windmill all the time I was talking to that Jacques of here. Of course she was laughing at me to be running after her like a fool. And I had been kind to her and if my mother had taken her, I am sure she would, poor, dear soul, if she had had the opportunity, Mariette would have found the difference between the watermill of Manneville and the windmill of Fontaine."

A great difference the young miller's fancy certainly made in Mariette's imaginary destiny at the watermill. He played with her as a child in the garden and on the banks of the little lake; he took her up to his mother's room, and made her look out on the river from behind the vine; he brought her home some of the smartest of red ribbons for her dark hair as she grew up, and enjoyed her bright eyes and merry laugh when he took these ribbons out of his pocket and held them up to her admiration; and above all he allowed no Marie and no fat baby to come between him and his little friend. As for the tinker he disposed of him by making him confess, through the might of some irresistible argument, that Mariette was no child of his, but an orphan whom he had stolen, and all of whose relations were dead. Thus far had the miller's reverie proceeded, when a tap at his kitchen door roused him. "Here they are, coming again to worry me about little Catherine and Lunie," he thought, annoyed at being disturbed at that particular part of his dream; and though he said "Come in," he did not look round.

The door opened gently, a light step crossed the kitchen floor, and drew near him. Then the miller looked up, and in the dim twilight he saw Mariette herself standing before him, with only the kitchen table by which he sat between them. He was so amazed at this unexpected apparition that he could not speak.

"I am afraid you are angry with me," timidly said Mariette; "but I could not help running away that night. I heard the tinker talking to Susanne, and when he came round to the mill-house door I was so frightened that I jumped out of the window and nearly got drowned. I ran away to the windmill, and have been hiding ever since; but I am safe now, for he is in prison for three years, and I am so glad, and I hope you are not angry with me."

"I am not," replied the miller slowly; "but it was not civil to run away, Mademoiselle Mariette."

Mariette hung her head abashed, and was mute; then suddenly looking up and speaking in a rapid, childish way, "I do not come for the present, Maitre Salomon, I do not want it; but I had promised to tell you, and I am going to get married. Jacques and Marie have found me a husband—Marie's cousin. They did not want me to tell you, but I said I had promised; and I am to be married next week.

"Married?" repeated the miller staring at her, "married, and you come and tell me?"

"Yes, I had promised, Maitre Salomon. Have you forgotten?"

He could not answer. He still stared at her as she stood there before him, neat, demure, and pretty, a little bird-like creature, and he asked himself, with a sharp pang, why he could not have had her as well as another man.

"Married!" he said again, setting his teeth as he spoke, "why, what makes you marry?"

Mariette stared in her turn. Had he forgotten the advice he had given her to marry, in order to be safe from the tinker? Why, she had repeated this advice to Jacques, and he had thought so well of it, that he and Maria had found her a husband.

"Do not tell me again," interrupted the miller exasperated. "Of course you like him?"

"Not much," replied Mariette confidently; "he is old; fifty, at least."

"Fifty! Why, he could be your grandfather," exclaimed Maitre Salomon.

"He is very gray as well," resumed Mariette, looking depressed; "and he is deaf of one ear, but he hears very well with the other, and I like his eldest daughter, Louise, so much."

So this man was not merely old, deaf, and gray, but he was a widower. Was he rich, at least, to make up for many drawback's? asked the miller indignantly.

"Rich!" echoed Mariette, with a gay laugh, "if he were rich he would not have me. But Louise is going to get married, and he wants some one to take care of him, and Jacques wants me to be safe from the tinker; so he and Marie found him out. He was not willing at first; but he made up his mind and came and said so this morning, and we are to be married next week."

Maitre Salomon could not believe his eyes. Was she, this pretty, innocent, thoughtless child, to be sacrificed so? Was she to become an old man's nurse in order to be saved from a tinker, who was not her father Maitre Salomon was sure? He rose, he walked his kitchen in great tightening at his throat, said, "Mariette, they all tell me to take some one instead of Catherine; but the fact is I feel I want a wife. Do you know of one that would suit me?"

"Oh, so well," cried Mariette, brightening; "there is Jacques' sister Delphine: she is pretty, and has plenty of money, and—"

"That is not what I meant to say," interrupted Maitre Salomon, reddening: "the fact is I cannot bear to see you marry that deaf old widower, who could not make up his mind—no, that is not it either; the truth is, Mariette," exclaimed the miller, desperately, "that I took a fancy to you when I saw you from behind the vine leaves in my mother's room, washing your face and combing your hair, and if you will just throw the old fellow over and have me, why we can get married, and you can come here at once, because you see," added Maitre Salomon, who could not help being a matter-of-fact Norman, every thing is going wrong since Catherine died, and the neighbors worry my life out about Lunie and little Catherine, they do."

Mariette heard him, but thought she was dreaming. Could the miller, the handsome, rich, young miller of Manneville, be in earnest or was he dreaming, that he talked so.

"Well!" said Maitre Salomon, who stood before her looking down into her face.

"You cannot mean it?" she replied, looking up at him with evident doubt in her blue eyes. "It is to good to be true."

But it was not to good to be true after all, and Mariette, half laughing, half crying for joy, could not help saying, "Oh, I am so glad! for I could not bear him, only I was so frightened of the tinker. And he squints, you know," she added, confidentially: "but I did not like to say so."

The miller was a man of few words and his courting, for many reasons was a brief one. Marie was very much affronted that her cousin should be so cavalierly jilted; but Jacques, who had never liked the match, chuckled at its being broken off with such evident enjoyment that he won the heart of Maitre Salomon, who ceased to think the windmill the ugliest he had ever seen.

Mariette made the best of miller's wives. She sang like a lark, was as busy as a bee, and thought nothing and no one could compare with the mill and the miller of Manneville. Every one liked her, even the neighbors, who had recommened Lunie and little Catherine, said she was not amiss. She had but one fault; she was too fond of looking out of that window with the vine leaves growing so thick and

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Takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity that, since the dissolution of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, he has taken the

LOWER ROOM

of the two extensive ones lately occupied by them, in Bush's Arcade, where he is now dealing extensively and exclusively in

LEATHER,

SHOE FINDINGS,

MOROCCO SKINS,

TRUNKS, &c.

RAW HIDES BOUGHT AND SOLD!

The undersigned also makes a specialty of

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED,

which he both buys and sells.

CALL IN! CALL IN!

And my word for it, great bargains can be had.

v4n12-1y. ABRAHAM SUSSMAN.

P. B. WILSON, THOMAS A. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

SUCCESSORS TO IRWIN & WILSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stocks of

HARDWARE,

to be found, consisting of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

HORSE-SHOES,

AXLES, SPRINGS,

WAGON SKEINS & BOXES,

complete stock of

CARPENTER TOOLS,

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

LOCKS, &C.

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

VARNISHES, BRUSHES,

Cucumber Pumps and Tubing.

LAMPS, OF ALL KINDS,

Scales, Cutlery, Wood & Willowware, full line of Saddlery and Coach Maker Goods, Wood Work for Buggies & Wagons

Plows, Harrows Cultivators, Grindstones, Looking Glasses and Mirror Plates, Picture Frames made to order. We also have the celebrated COOK STOVE, SUSQUEHANNA, every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and all kinds of PARLOR STOVES. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit not to exceed 3 months. Call and see us as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

v4n2-1y WILSON & HICKS.

THE PLACE TO BUY THE CHEAPEST HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

Throat & Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw of the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipicac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

Great American Dyspepsia Pills,

AND

WORM SUGAR DROPS!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,

PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,

No. 235 N. SECOND ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

v4n45-6m

DAUHCEY & CO.

Warren Range

First Premium Am. Inst. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Reversible Damper, Extra Heavy Centre Ring, Extra Heavy Centre Ring Lifting Device, Fender Guard Dumping & Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., 236 Water Street, N. Y. 4-8t

ESPECIAL ATTENTION

of manufacturers who have become disgusted with the odors of Paraffine Oils and their ill effects upon machinery, is invited to

E. H. Kellogg's SPERM Engine Oil @ $1.20 gal
E.H. Kellogg's SPERM Spindle Oil @ $1.15 gal
E.H. Kellogg's TALLOW Engine Oil a $1.10 gal
E.H. Kellogg's TALLOW Spindle Oil a $1.05 gal

Manufactured only by 4-8

E. H. KELLOGG, 17 Cedar Street, New York.

CAPHORINE.

PAIN! PAIN! PAIN!—THE GREAT DISCOVERY for the relief of pain and a sure and immediate cure for Rheumatism, chronic and acute, Sprains, &c. It has a pleasant and refreshing odor, and will not grease or stain the most delicate fabric, which makes it a luxury in every family. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. REUBEN HOYT, Prop'r, New York. 7-4t

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Unabated success of

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

ELEGANT! GORGEOUS! BRILLIANT! Crums of Comfort, the greatest success of the age. Thousands of ladies attest its worth, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the *Queen of Lusters.* The Press universally praise it and proclaim it *woman's every day friend.* Economical, Lasting, Unapproachable. PPICE, 10 CENTS. Ladies will find Crumbs of Comfort for sale by all first-class grocers, hardware dealers, country storekeepers, &c., throughout the United States and Canadas. H. A. BARTLETT & CO., Manufacturers Barlett's Blacking, Pearl Blue, &c., &c., 113, 115, 117 No. Front St., Philadelphia: 143 Chambers St., New York; 43 broad St., Boston. 7-6t

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies', &c. A queer, exciting book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Phila. Pa. 7-4t

A BRAVE BOOK

"WHAT WOMEN SHOULD KNOW."

A Woman's Book About Women, by a Women, (MRS. E. B. DUFFEY)

The only work of the kind ever written by a woman, is a necessity in every household, its entire novelty and eminent praticalism will create an immense demand. Notwithstanding the delicate subjects necessarily treated, it is written in such brave, pure style as will not offend the most fastidious. Lady agents never have had such an opportunity to make money and do good. Terms and sample sheets mailed free on immediate application. J. M. STODDART & CO., Philadelphia. 7-4t

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BEHIND THE SCENES IN WASHINGTON.

The quickest selling book of the day. It tells all about the great Credit Mobilier Scandal, Senatorial Briberies, Congressmen, Rings Lobbies, and the wonderful Sights of the National Capital. The demand for it is immence Agents making early application will secure choice territory. Send for circular, and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address, CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING CO., 4 Bond-st., New York. 6-4w

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CABINET ORGANS.

The Only American Musical Instruments of such ordinary and recognized excellence as to command a wide sale in Europe, notwithstanding competition there with products of cheap labor.

Always awarded highest premiums, including the Medal of the Paris Exposition. Of hundreds of Industrial Exhibitions, there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred to these.

Universally recommended by eminent musicians as possessing excellencies not attained in any others. See opinions of ONE THOUSAND, in Testimonial Circular.

Exclusively employing several important inventions and embracing every real improvement.

The Most Extensive and complete factories in the world, producing better work at less cost than otherwise possible.

Prices Fixed and as low as consistent with scrupulous employment of only best material and workmanship.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT ORGANS WHICH MAY SAVE PURCHASERS FROM DISAPPOINTMENT IN PURCHASE OF INFERIOR OR WORTHLESS INSTRUMENTS OR PAYMENT OF HIGH PRICES, SENT FREE.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO

154 Tremont St; Boston; 25 Union Square, New York; 80 and 82 Adams St., Chicago. 6-4t

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions & valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cents return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO, 16 Cortlandt-st, N Y 4w

100 TEACHERS OR STUDENTS

MALE or FEMALE, can secure EMPLOYMENT PAYING FROM $100 to $150 per month during the Spring and Summer. Address PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, 518 Arch-st., Phila., Pa. 6-4t

WIDE-AWAKE BOOK AGENT Wanted For

LIFE OF NAPOLEON III.

by ABBOTT, New Edition, with accounts of the Prussian War, and the last hours of the Emperor; making an elegant octavo of 700 pages. The times and the theme render it the most popular work of the day. Exclusive territory with no competition. Address at once

QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING CO., 6-4w 217 and 219 Quince-st., Philadelphia.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!

We will pay all agents $40 per week IN CASH who will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address 8-4t A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

BOOK CANVASSERS can find no more fresh and attractive volume for Spring sales than *"The New Housekeeper's Manual,"* by Miss C. E. BEECHER and Mrs. H. B. STOWE; a Cyclopedia of Domestic Economy, and a Complete Cookery Book in one volume. Send for circular to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco. 8-4t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of Henry Hartswick, late of Harris twp., dec'd., having been granted to A. B. Hartswick, of said twp., on the 10th day of February, 1873. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to call and settle without delay, and those having accounts against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

4-6t. J. B. HARTSWICK, Exec'r.

$75,000 IN CASH FOR $1.

Omaha Lottery!

To erect the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum to be drawn in Public, March 31st, 1873. Tickets $1. Each, or Six for $5. Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired. 1 Cash Prize, $75,000; 1 Cash Prize, $25,000; 1 Cash Prize, $15,000; For balance of Prizes sent for Circular. Endorsed by his excellency Gov. W. H. James, and the best business men of the State. AGENTS WANTED. Address J. M. PATTLEE, Manager, Omaha, Nebraska. 8-4t

Philadelphia Advertisements.

W. F. WARBURTON,

Fashionable Hatter,

430 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW FIFTH

PHILADELPHIA.

v4n21-1y

EAGLE HOTEL.

R. D. CUMMINGS, Prop'r.

M. M. SWARR, Sup't.

227 North Third Street

PHILADELPHIA.

The rates at the "Eagle" have been reduced the very moderate sum of $2.25 per day.

4-19-1y.

JAS. P. ODENKIRK,

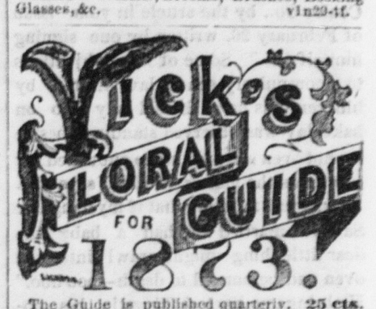
WITH

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & COMPANY

No. 47, NORTH THIRD ST., PHIL'A.,

Two doors above Arch, formerly 226,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN Carpets, Oil Cloths, Oil Shades, Wick Yarn, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Grain Bags, Window Paper, Batting, &c. Also, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, Brooms, Brushes, Looking Glasses, &c. v1n29-1f.



The Guide is published quarterly. **25 cts.** pays for the year, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds may order **25 cts.** worth extra—the price of the Guide. The first number is beautiful, giving plans for making **Rural Home, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens,** &c., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. **150 pages** on fine tinted paper, some **500** engravings, and a superb **Colored Plate** and **Chromo Cover.** The First Edition of **200,000** just printed in English and German.

6-4 **JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.**

SEE in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands. 5-4

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER

All kinds Mining, Blasting and Sporting Powder in Metallic kegs, for sale in lots to suit the purchasers, from our Magazines at Mill prices. This well known Powder has been manufactured for over 70 years, and is sold at same prices as other Brands. Also every variety Dry and water *Safety Fuse.*

D. W. C. BIDWELL & Co., Gen.l Agts., 7-4t Pittsburgh, Pa.

$50,000

Will be distributed this year, to the subscribers for the AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE, a large quarto, 16 page Monthly, costing but $1 50 per year. It gives a premium to every subscriber, varying from 25 cents in value up to $2, $5, $10, $20, $100, $200, and $500 in Greenbacks, besides Watches, Sewing Machines, Parlor Organs and numerous other premiums of value. Send for specimen and circulars to

CAPRON & CO., 7-3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 YEARS

—OF A—

PUBLIC TEST

Has proved

Dr. Crook's WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for **diseases of the Throat and Lungs,** performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.

It effectually cures them all.

Asthma and Bronchitis.

Has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For pains in Breast, Side or Back,

Gravel or Kidney Disease, Diseases of the Urinary Organs,

Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,

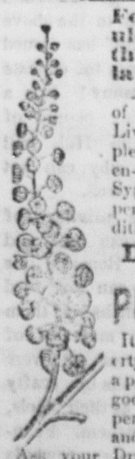
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, Restores the Appetite,

Strengthens the System, Restores the Weak and Debilitated,

Causes the Food to Digest, Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,

Prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System,



For Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

Any disease or eruption of the Skin, disease of the Liver, Rheumatism, Pimples, Old Sores, Ulcers, Broken-down Constitutions, Syphilis, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, try

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

It has the medicinal property of Poke combined with a preparation of Iron which goes at once into the blood, performing the most rapid and wonderful cures.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root—take it and be healed.

SEE in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands. 5-4

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, March 12, 1873.

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprietors.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...Editor.
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or not—is responsible for the pay.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima-facie evidence of fraud.

Communications.

For the REPUBLICAN.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MR. EDITOR.—The above question has been brought before the people of Centre Co., by the article in your issue of February 26, written by one signing himself "L." Some of the objections to a compulsory school law offered by him reminds us of the old lady who on bake day was observed standing beside the hot oven weeping, some one asked her what was the matter, "Why," says she. "I was just thinking that if my daughter Sal, was married and had a baby the dear little thing might crawl into the oven and be burned to death—boo hoo." He brings up several things in his objections that *might* happen were such a law passed. but I think he is crying before he is hurt. Objection 1st. This is a country of progress and radicalism and any change in our school laws that will tend to promote a more general diffusion of knowledge among the masses is what we need, let it be radical or otherwise. We are aware that we have some old fogies in our midst who donot believe in progress and who think and say that what was good enough for them in their young days is good enough for the present generation.

As for the state taking the control of the children's education out of the parents' hands I think he is mistaken. The state does not propose doing this. It only says "you *must* educate your children. We do not care how or where it is done, whether within the walls of a public school room, seminary, academy or your own house, but have it they must, and if you have not the welfare of your children sufficiently at heart to place them in such a position to receive it, then it becomes our duty to do so." It takes none of the rights away from those who are *willing* and *able* to educate their children, but only interferes with those who through ignorance and poverty neglect so important a matter. There are thousands of boys and girls who would gladly attend school but who through the avarice of their parents are kept at home as soon as they are ten or twelve years old, to work and slave until they grow up poor ignorant dunces, ashamed to present themselves in society, and who are of no use in this world except, as "Josh Billings" says, "to help count when the small pox or cholera comes around." And who is to blame for this? Not the children for they *would* go to school if they *could*. It is the parents who are to blame, and such the law proposes to reach. Again, there are thousands of boys (we will not say girls) who prefer loafing around the shops and saloons to attending school. These grow up in ignorance and crime and finally fill our jails and alms houses. A compulsory law would reach them and *compel* them to attend school.

Objection 2nd. Needs no answering. It is simply absurd.

Objection 3rd. requires a little notice. Let the number of school Directors be diminished to three and compensate them for their services, then let it be their duty to see that every boy and girl within their district of a lawful age is receiving some kind of an education. It will not require as large official force to carry the new system into force as it does now under the old law.

Let me ask "L" if he ever saw a German fresh from the old country who was not able to both read and write. There are the effects of a compulsory school law. It is not necessary for us to get out of our own country to see the workings of such a law. Where have they better schools than in the city of Boston? Where does less ignorance and its equal, crime, exist than in the above city? There some "tyrant" has issued an edict compelling parents to educate their children. Such tyranny! It is a wonder the freedom loving people of Boston will submit. If the "Hub" will prosper under such a law why can not the old "Keystone" do as well.

As regards limiting the privilege of voting to those only who can read and write I would say this. Remove this privilege from those who can *not* read and write and three-fourths of them would not care. A large majority of this class would not vote at all were they not taken to the polls by crafty politicians who use them as their tools, to do their dirty work for them. Pennsylvania has taken one step towards the millenium by passing the prohibitory liquor law, let her now take another by passing a compulsory school law and future generations will rise up and bless her for doing so.

M.

[For the REPUBLICAN.]

MR. EDITOR:—I am much pleased to see our Republican paper of Centre county, under the new management, so much improved in variety in all departments of news, useful and interesting to all its readers. It is gratifying to know that our young editors have begun in earnest, and that they are encouraged to give us a first-class paper. It now depends upon the friends of THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN to work for its success in carrying out those principles of the party which will, in a short time, insure a Republican majority in Centre county.

It was not my intention to enter on politics, nor did I intend in this correspondence, to flatter editors or printers; but I had a few words to say to my brother farmers, and I will try to confine the balance of these lines to a few seasonable hints to the farmer-readers of your valuable paper, and I accept, Mr. Editor, your invitation to contribute in a small way and in plain words, to the Agricultural Department of the REPUBLICAN.

This is now the 4th day of March—an important day in the Capitol of our Nation—and now so cold—below zero to-day in Centre county—makes it a no less notable day to the farmers and citizens of Central Pennsylvania. We have time yet to lay out plans for the farm, and think over the abundance of work that will soon be driving us. All know very well, that we farmers are better at working than at thinking. I mean we work the body and muscles too hard, and do too little head and brain labor. So we have a week or two yet to study and give each other hints so that we will try and not be caught napping when the spring work is so close at hand, and the birds singing merrily, calling aloud for us to awake from our slumbers: be in earnest, for ours is an honorable calling; and to the laborer whose harvest is sure and certain.

One important hint that I saw lately in a valuable agricultural communition, was to have all farming implements in good repair. Let us ask ourselves, is it done? And one other no less important question I ask, Are our horses, that so much depends upon, in good working condition, and have we feed sufficient to see them through the working season?

And how is it with the cattle stock? another important hint, and one that should be given every spring, to the farmers of Centre county in particular.

But it is the "porkers," we think, we are are particularly careful of, and as we have been getting so many imported breeds we must be careful not to be too proud of Chester Whites and Pola China, and forget, at the expense of the no less important stock, of the Leicester and Cotswool sheep. We need an improvement in our sheep of Centre county, and now is a very important time of the year to give attention to such as we have, or we will lose much in wool and increase.

We all acknowledge that we want a great improvement in the breeding of cattle, and now is a very good season to attend to it. Manure hauling can now be done to a good advantage either for spring crops or grass. There is still time, if not yet done, to prepare fencing and have wood for fuel prepared ahead for spring and summer, if not yet attended to. All these hints, if taken in time, will save time in a season when time saved is money earned.

I will now close, for I did not intend to be so long giving hints, so I had better take some of them home to myself, and when I get storm-stayed again, I will finish the seasonable hints as they come, and you will excuse, Mr. Editor, these plain, homely words.

FARMER.

HARRIS TWP., March, 4, 1873.

For the REPUBLICAN.

PINE GROVE MILLS, PA., Feb. 24, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—A number of citizens of Ferguson township, lovers of purity and good order, held a meeting on the 21st inst., at the cabinet-makers shop of Messrs. Musser & Ward, of this village, when, with John Gardner in the chair, the following action was taken:

Resolved, 1st. That a Central Committee, consisting of three persons, be appointed for the township, whose special duty it will be to carry into effect the requisite measures for enforcing the law (the present and future law) against all illegal traffic in intoxicating drinks.

2d. That subordinate committees, consisting of two persons, be appointed, one such committee for each school district, whose duty it will be to correspond, in writing, with the Central Committee, respecting any known violations of the law.

Messrs. Amos Clemson, Jno. Gardner and John L. Musser were then chosen as members of the central committee, and the subordinate committees were designated and filled as follows:

Pennsylvania Furnace School District—A. Laport, E. Saxon.

Baileyville School District—John Neidish, Simon Ward.

Glade School District—Henry McCracken, James Watt.

Kepler School District—Thos. Custinborder, James Miller.

Pine Grove School District—George Danley, Jos. Ward.

Branch School District—John Musser, Jr., F. Buddorf.

White Hall School District—Rob't Brett, John Weaver.

Pine Hall School District—David Young, Capt. Dale.

Krumrine School District—George Moyer, Wm. McBath.

Oak Grove School District—David H. Weaver, C. Custinborder.

Meek School District—Rob't Meek, Samuel Atley.

Fair Brook School District—M. Harpster, C. Miller.

Gatesburg School District—C. Harpster, M. Rider.

Stucky School District—Sam'l Musser, S. Rider.

3d. That we hereby give notice that henceforth all attempts at violating the spirit, intent and letter of the prohibitory liquor law, or laws, shall receive the prompt attention of the courts of justice.

Adjourned.

Yours truly,

A CITIZEN.

[For the REPUBLICAN.]

MR. EDITOR:—Noticing some very laughable incidents on last Saturday morning, which your readers will remember was very slippery after the slight rain of the night before which had frozen, covering everything with ice, I thought a recital of them might interest your readers.

Maria Ann went to the front door to see if the milk man had made his customary visit. She had been delivering a short address to me concerning what she was pleased to term my "cold molasses" style of moving about. As she opened the door she remarked "I like to see a man move quickly, prompt, emphatic"—that was all; but I heard some one bumping down the steps in a most prompt and emphatic manner, and I reached the door just in time to see my better half sliding across the sidewalk in a sitting posture. I suggested as she climbed back to the door that their might be such a thing as too much celerity, but she did not seem inclined to carry on the conversation and I started for my office.

Right in front of me, on the slippery sidewalk strode two independent knights of St. Crispin. They were talking over their plans for the future. "I have only my two hands to depend on, but that is fortune enough for any man who is not afraid to work. I believe I can make my way through the world"—he immediately assumed the shape of a big V. I told him he could not make his way through the world in that direction unless he came down harder, and if he did he would go through among the "heathen Chinee," and he was really grateful for the interest I manifested. He invited me to a place where the ice never forms on the sidewalks.

My attention was next attracted by a loving couple, both disciples of the great Benjamin. They were standing on the corner where their ways separated, saying those last words it takes young folks so long to say. He said "when I can set three columns a day I will not be wasting my time in this slow town, I will go to the city, and I shall think nothing of hard work if I can make you happy. It shall be my only aim to surround you with comfort. My sympathy shall lighten every sorrow and through the paths of life I shall be your stay and support. I will set"—and he sat—wrong side up. Such language was too flowery for this climate.

I mused. What a lesson the ice teaches us. How easily is humanity controlled by circumstances, and the attraction of gravitation. What a sermon—I got up and took the middle of the street to prevent further accidents.

C.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GRANT

Fellow Citizens—Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor to maintain all the laws, and, so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the future. I trust my four years' experience in the office has not been without profit.

When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the four States of the Union had not been restored to their federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed; therefore the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the efforts to restore harmony, public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards Republicanism, or government by the people, and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them.

There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it. The theory of government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating throughout, together with the rapid transit by steam to all parts of the continent, are made continuous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extrrme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen; yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong and should be corrected. To this correction I am committed so far as executive influence can avail.

Social equality is not a subject to be legislated on, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what is in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels, let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

The States lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilitated, and executive control is not exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under the circumstances.

In the first year of the past administration a proposition came up for the admission of San Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but a proposition from the people of San Domingo, and which I entertained.

I believe as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of San Domingo and all concerned, and that the proposition should be received favorably. It was however, rejected constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me.

In future, while I hold the present office, the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. However, I do not share the apprehension held by many as to the danger of the government becomming weakened and destroyed by reason of the acquisition of teritory. Commerce, education, rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steem have changed all this; rather, I believe, our great Maker is preparing the world, in his own good time, to become one nation, speaking one language, and that armies and navies will be no longer required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; the restoration of currency to a fixed value compared with the world's standard, gold, if possible, to par with it; the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and distant nations; to the establishment of our commerce and our share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, is the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influence of education and civilization. This—either this or a war of extermination.—Wars of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commerce, and all industrial pursuits are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient towards the Indian. The wrongs already inflicted upon him should be taken into account, and the balance placed to his credit.

A moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked, cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? If the effort is made in good faith, we will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth and our own consciences, for having made it.

All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement. It has been and is my earnest desire to secure this.

Reformatory rules regulating the methods of appointment and promotion were established, and my efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing, as it does, every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my fellow men for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render the best services within my power.

This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from the responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a rest since the eventful firing on Fort Sumpter, in April 1861, to the present day.

My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence, or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in the struggle threatening the very existence of the nation.

I performed conscientiously my duty, without asking promotion or command, and without revengeful feeling towards any section or individual.

Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my first candidacy for my present office in 1868, to the closing of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to-day I feel I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict which I gratefully acceptas my vindication.

—U. S. Senators Pomeroy and Patterson, whose terms have expired, have, we suppose, been permitted to die a political death without action of the Senate. Want of time, or want of jurisdiction, or both, will be assigned as reasons for neglecting to censure of expel them.

—The Health of Philadelphia. In Philadelphia during 1872 there were 20,072 births and 20,544 deaths. The deaths from small-pox numbered 2,585, and from consumption 2,320. The number of mariages was 6,896.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office and unclaimed March 10, 1873.

Arthur Brown, Miss Martha Campbell, Mrs. Wm. Carson, Aaron Eberhardt, Mary Flinn, Mary A. Gillman.—2, John T. Hathom, O. Hoffman, Cyrenious Klein, George Kennedy, James Leven, James McCully, Wm. McCully—2, Miss Rose McQuillen, W. T. McCloskey, Jacob Pottorf, Henry C. Pennington, Pat. Pearl, George Rhodes, S. J. Rodkey, Jacob Schmutzinger—2, Wm. Sauden, Miss Jane Smith, Albert Smeltzer, Miss Jane Walker, Miss Jane M. Whitmer, Wm. Vallance, M. W. Williams.

——The Sunday *Dawn* of Philadelphia publishes the peculiarites of our Solons as follows: Orvis is the "tragedian" of the House and "keeps a stiff upper lip," McCune the heavy man," Hancock, "commedian," Josephs, "low commedian," Moon and Burns "walking gentlemen," Handy Smith the "Dundreary." Bob Littermany, "stage villian," Elliot, "prompter and stage manager," and George Bergner "supe." No remarks, gentlemen!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Feb. 28th, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$364,071 75
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	30,900 00
Due from redeem'g and reserve agts	46,160 51
" " National Banks	2,312 28
" " other Banks and Bankers	28,801 99
Banking House	10,054 40
Furniture and Fixtures	850 00
Current Expenses	145 65
Taxes paid	1,674 44
Premiums paid	154 96
Cash Items	5,876 47
Bills of other National Banks	229 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g Nickel)	352 61
Legal Tender Notes	25,704 00
	$617,108 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	37,000 00
Exchange	498 65
Interest	5,376 15
Profit and Loss	953 47
National Bank Circulation Outstand'g	87,500 00
Individual Deposits	344,475 37
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,142 00
Due to National Banks	38,534 12
" Other Banks and Bankers	662 20
	$617,108 06

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Centre SS:

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief,

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 10th day of Mar., 1873.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, N. P

Correct Attest;

E. C. HUMES,
JAS. A. BEAVER,
ADAM HOY,
} DIRECTORS.

v3n8-3t.

A BEAUTIFUL CHROMO, Size 14 x 20 in 18 Colors. "The Strawberry Girl," For Every Subscriber to HEARTH and HOME for 1873. The Publishers have secured a very large and most beautiful PAINTING, and they have had perfect copies prepared from it, printed 18 times in colors, to produce the beautiful coloring and shading of the original. A copy is now within easy reach of every Home in America. The Journal itself will be a rich treasure in every Household. A magnificent New American Story by Edward Eggleston has already commenced; the general editorial care will remain as hitherto; and other practical, skillful, instructive, and pleasing writers will constantly aid in providing in HEARTH AND HOME a feast of good things which will make it a most welcome visitor to every Hearthstone and in every Home.

With all these attractions, and other improvements contemplated, the price of HEARTH AND HOME will continue at the low rate of only $3 a year, or $4 for HEARTH AND HOME and the American Agriculturist. (With the Agriculturist there will also be presented a most beautiful Chromo of an original picture, painted expressly for this purpose, entitled "Mischief Brewing," by B. F. Reinhart. Sent, mounted, for only 25 cents extra.)

The HEARTH AND HOME Chromos will be delivered in the order in which the names have been received. No charge for the Chromo when taken at the office, unmounted. If to be sent pre-paid, unmounted, 20 cents must be sent for prepayment and packing.

It will be mounted and varnished, ready for putting into a frame, for 30 cents extra—that is, for 50 cents it will be Mounted, Varnished, Packed, and sent Pre-paid to subscribers (to HEARTH AND HOME for 1873 only).—That is, the HEARTH AND HOME Chromo will be delivered

At the Office, Unmounted,.....Free.
" " Mounted,.....30 cents Extra.
If sent pre-paid, Unmounted,....20 cents Extra
" " Mounted,.....50 cents Extra.

We advise all to have them mounted before leaving the office, as in large quantities we are able to have them mounted for a quarter of the cost of doing it singly, and better than it can usually be done elsewhere.

HEARTH AND HOME

A large, beautiful, highly illustrated, and very valuable Journal—full of instructive and interesting reading matter, just suited to the wants of every home.

TERMS, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE:

One Copy One Year,.....$ 3.00.
Four Copies, One Year.....2.75 each.
Ten or more Copies,.....2.50 each.

20 cents a year extra when sent to British America.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

The earlier subscription money is sent in, the sooner Chromos will be received, as they will be delivered in the order of receipt of names.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., PUBLISHERS,
245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

New Clothing Store!

I. L. REIZENSTEIN,

in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing store where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7,50 to $15
FOR SUITS OF THE

FINEST CASSIMERE.

HATS, CAPS,

and a full and complete assortment of everything in the line of Clothing.

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

all directly from their own manufactory. Also,

Jewelry, Watches, Etc.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. Repairing of Watches promptly attended to, by F Galbraith. v4n15-1y.

Rowell & Co.

Largest Organ Establishment in the World.

7 Extensive Factories.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,

Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A.

THE CELEBRATED

ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS

The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.

Established 1846.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

ONLY 10 CENTS

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER;
Or, PAINTS HOW to SELECT and USE Them

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies paper cover, mailed, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher,

HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Box 1024, Post-Office, Philadelphia.

See the following valuable extracts from press notices:

"A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"A want long felt at last supplied."—*Scientific American.*

"Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling.—*N. Y. World.*

"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present."—*Chicago Trib.*

"In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community.—*Toledo Blade.*

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance."—*Harper's Weekly.*

"In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—*Frank Leslie.*

"We know the town and country paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the "Harrison" brand of white lead."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

ONLY 10 CENTS

BY SENDING ONLY 25 CENTS to JAS. W. REMINGTON, at Moundsville, Marshall Co., W. Va., you will receive by return mail 500 useful receipts.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Supoort to

FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!

No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U.S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

WITHERBY, RUGG & RICHARDSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY GENERALLY,

Specialities:—Woodworth Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Machines, Richardson's Patent Improved Tenon Machines, &c.

Central, cor. Union St., WORCESTER, MASS

L. B. WITHERBY. G. J. RUGG. S. M. RICHARDSON

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE!

$500,000
CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

Under authrity of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8th, 1873.

At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift,			$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift,			50,000
One Grand Cash Gift,			25,000
One Grand Cash Gift,			10,000
One Grand Cash Gift,			10,000
One Grand Cash Gift,			5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000	each,		24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 "		25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 "		32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 "		30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 "		30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 "		59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 "		90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,			$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHOLE TICKETS ONLY will be issued.

WHOLE TICKETS, $10; HALVES, $5; and QUARTERS, $2,50. ELEVEN WHOLE TICKETS for $100. No DISCOUNT ON LESS Than $100 orders.

The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT, like the two heretofore given with such universal approval, is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. The drawing will be under the supervision of the Trustees of the Library, assisted by the most eminent citizens of the United States. The sale of tickets has already progressed so far that complete success is assured, and buyers are therefore notified that they must order at once if they desire to participate in the drawing.

The management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to HON. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom communications pertaining to the Gift Concert may be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, Pres't.
W. N. BALDEMAN, Vice Pres't
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec't'y Public Library of Ky.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer, Public Library of Ky., Louisville, Ky.

As the time for the Concert is close at hand (April 8th), parties wanting tickets should send in their orders immediately if they would avoid the rush and delay absolutely unavoidable in the few days preceding the drawing. All orders and applications for agencies, circulars and information will meet with prompt attention. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Kentucky, Louisville, Ky. 6-4

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES.—PREPAID BY MAIL.—My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flowers and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for $1; new & choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lilies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing; Fruit Stocks of all kinds; Hedge Plants &c.; the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box. True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, $6 per 100; $1 per 10; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on Commission. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seeds Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of John C. Rhem, late of Spring Township, deceased, in the Orphans Court of Centre County.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of said County to hear, determine and report upon the exceptions filed to the return of sale in the above Estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, on Thursday the tenth day of April, A. D. 1873, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Auditor.

8-4t

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

PARLOR STOVE,
PARLOR STOVE,

SHEET IRON WARE,
SHEET IRON WARE,

TIN WARE, &C.,
TIN WARE, &C.,

TO BE FOUND IN BELLEFONTE,

CALL ON

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CORNER DUNLAP AND HIGH STREETS,

(opposite the Bush House,)

v5n4-1y-c-e-3m BELLEFONTE, PA.

TIN AND SHEET IRON EMPORIUM.

P. H. HAUPT,

MILESBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

I HAVE now for sale at my Tin and Sheet Iron Store, in the above named place, the

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVE,

THE

IRONSIDES COOK STOVE,

Parlor Stoves

of all kinds,

JAPANNED AND PRESSED TINWARE,

and a general assortment of

TINWARE, FRUIT CANS, &c., &c.

Also, STOVE PIPE, STOVE TRIMMINGS,

such as GRATES, FIRE BRICK, &c.

SPOUTING PUT UP,

and Job Work done at short notice.

☞SAD IRONS of all kinds and sizes for sale, The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

P. H. HAUPT,
4-28-1y Milesburg, Penna.

Lumber etc.

W. V HUGHES.

(Successor to Holmes & Company,)

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL,

Manufactures and keep always on hand

White & Yellow Pine Flooring,

Weatherboarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Moulding,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every description

nd Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

Orders from
Contractors,
Builders,
Dealers,
and the trade generally solicited.

W. V HUGHES,
v2n12-1y. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

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HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
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☞A complete file of the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN may always be found at the offices of GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, 40 and 41 Park Row, New York, who are authorized to represent us in that city.

LEGAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

JAS. S. WEAVER, Treasurer,

DR.

In account with CENTRE COUNTY;

January 1, 1872.

To balance from S. S. Wolf	$3,081 90	
To amount outstanding last settlement	34,535 69	
To amount ass'd for 1872	28,703 54	
To amount rec'd from County Commissioners and other sources	27,753 59	
		$94,074 72

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.		
By amount outstanding	$31,739 83	
By exonerations and commissions allowed on collections	2,599 81	
By amount orders paid	54,538 40	
By amount Treasurer's salary	2,010 00	
By balance in Treasury	3,186 68	
		$94,074 72
To balance Jan. 1, 1873	3,186 68	

RELIEF ACCOUNT,

DR.

Jan. 1, 1872.		
To amount outstanding	$524 94	
		$524 94

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.		
By amount outstanding	$327 95	
By amount exonerations and commissions allowed on collections	167 00	
By amount transferred to County	29 99	
		$524 94

MILITIA FUND.

DR.

Jan. 1, 1872.		
To balance S. S. Wolf	$640 54	
To amount outstanding last settlement	904 44	
To amount ass'd for 1872	973 68	
		$2,518 71

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.		
By amount outstanding	$1,471 90	
By amount orders paid	253 73	
By amount com. and ex. to collectors	261 55	
By amount commission to Treasurer	12 08	
By balance	564 35	
		$2,518 71
To balance Jan. 1, 1873	564 35	

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DR.

Jan. 1, 1872.		
To balance from S. S. Wolf	$119 29	
To amount outstanding	2,142 63	
To amount ass'd for 1872	3,701 51	
		$5,953 42

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.		
By amount outstanding	$2,693 66	
By exonerations and commissions allowed collectors	413 60	
By St. Treasurer Receipts	2,761 72	
By Treasurer's commission	68 28	
By balance in Treasury	16 16	
		$5,953 42
To balance in Treasury, Jan. , 1873	16 16	

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE CO.

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.		
By amount outstanding taxes	$37,388 34	
By amount in Treasury	3,186 68	
		$40,575 02

DR.

Jan. 1, 1873.		
To balance due Commonwealth	$1,585 78	
To estimated costs and bills unpaid	1,508 00	
To estimated com. and ex. on uncollected taxes	3,738 83	
To notes and bonds outstanding	28,426 42	
To balance in favor of County	5,023 99	
		$40,575 02
Jan 1, 1873		
By balance in favor of Centre County over all liabilities	$5,023 99	

EXPENDITRES OF CENTRE COUNTY, A D 1872

Auditor's and clerk's pay	$102 00
Commissioner John Bing, balance	359 10
do J G Sankey	203 00
do S F Forster	392 47
do A C Hinton	50 00
do Joseph McCloskey	570 00
William Furey, Commissioners' clerk	650 58
J S Parsons, tipstave	64 00
Bartram Galbraith, janitor	294 75
Sheriff D W Woodring	2,015 26
Commonwealth costs	1,955 90
Premium of Scalps	481 90
Road views, bridges and damages	1,426 66
Grand and traverse jurors' pay	2,924 90
Constable's pay	785 15
Assessors' pay	1,301 00
Registration	614 50
Election expense	2,131 86
Inquisition on dead bodies	424 94
State Lunatic Asylum	896 86
Orvis and Alexander	300 00
Jury Commissioners	92 76
County tax refunded	157 70
P G Meek, printing, balance 1870 & '71	572 80
" " " 1872	477 20
R B Barger & Co, printing	518 00
Fred Kurtz "	202 00
P D Stover "	475 44
Insurance on public buildings	249 94
Stationery and books, John Moran	105 25
" " W F Murphey	40 00
D F Fortney, auditing account	35 00
R M Magee, County Institute	129 55
Elias Grove, carpenter work	93 80
Brown & White, plumbing in jail	73 59
Edward Brown, " "	10 55
George O'Bryan, furniture	61 5
Noll & Derr, plastering	62 75
Robert McKnight, gas	264 26
John McDermot, *et al*	76 30
J D Shugert, Agricultural Society	200 00
Premium on duplicates	55 00
Kay & Brother, Purdon's Digest	5 00
A B Henderson, court reporter	90 00
James H Rankin " "	10 00
J F Ripley, map of Pennsylvania	4 50
Charles M'Cafferty, jail roof	41 95
Western Penitentiary	241 51
Bart Galbraith, expense on clock	60 00
Wm J Kealsh, indexing and auditing	129 67
Alexander & Co, coal	455 20
S Brown and others, wood and cutting	58 25
J P Gephart, deeds	3 60
J & J Harris, *et al*, hardware	40 29
Wm P Mitchell, map Curtin township	250 00
John M'Closky, expenses to Pittsburg	25 00
John S Mallory, smithing	35 58
William E Shope, repairs in jail	66 12
Nora M'Callister, washing	30 25
James H Dobbins, attending prisoners	15 00
W H Wilkinson, boarding jurors	52 50
D Johnston & Sons " "	70 00
J S Lonberger, stoves and repairing	29 70
David Treaster, Potter township fires	116 25
M'Runkle, cleaning gutters	10 50
Adams Express	2 65
Eastern Penitentiary	244 74
Joseph Devling, surveying	10 00
David M'Closkey, Curtin twp fires	24 00
Daniel M'Ginly, water tax	120 00
Smith & Owner, smithing	2 25
J H Orris, order book	10 40
Zeller & Jarret, drugs	2 00
George Livingston, stationery	19 53
W F Murphey & Sons, blank books	65 75
Wm Mann & Sons " "	83 07
Hoffer & Brother, merchandise	34 48
Wm Kuhns "	7 25
Devling and others "	18 75
Wm Y Hughes, lumber	35 52
Campbell & Co, ice	2 65
Agnew Moore, B E bridge	417 18
H Y Stitzer, stationery and books	90 36
Wm P Wilson, book case	20 00
Lunatic Asylum, James Test	213 46
S F Forster, extra services assess books and registration	120 00
Daniel Derr, gas fixtures	5 85
Incidental expenses	594 30
Interest and discount paid	3,014 33
Refunded account notes lifted	20,000 00
" road tax, &c	5,640 00
Total expenses	$54,538 30

D W WOODRING, Esq, High Sheriff, in account with CENTRE COUNTY.

CR

Jan 1, 1872		
By balance at settlement	$1,841 26	
By executing venires and summoning jury, Jan term	44 70	
By com and cost Jan term	16 25	
By executing venires and summoning jurors, April term	47 70	
By Com and costs " "	27 85	
By washing blankets, &c	12 75	
By conveying Whippo to Harrisburg	48 40	
By conveying A Cox to Harrisburg	48 40	
By washing blankets, &c	6 25	
By executing venires and summoning jurors, August term	41 70	
By conveying W Tate to House of Refuge	75 00	
By conveying Mrs Reamer and F Pierce to Lock Haven on *habeas corpus*	26 75	
By executing venires and summoning jurors, special court	29 75	
do do	37 60	
By com and costs, Aug term	33 75	
By executing venires and summoning jurors and court proceedings	44 70	
By conveying T Hickey to Western Penitentiary	75 00	
By conveying B M'Gwire and Calhoon to insane asylum, Danville	80 00	
By com and costs Nov term	17 83	
By stove for library room	22 00	
By gas fixtures for jail	7 50	
By testing and repairing gas	2 50	
By boarding prisoners	473 15	
	$3,057 79	

DR

Jan 1 1873		
To orders	$2,015 26	
To balance due him	1,042 53	
	$3,057 79	
By balance due him	$1,042 53	

TAXES OUTSTANDING

1865 Martin Murphey, Burnside	$176 32	
Simon Lingle, Liberty	242 22	
		$418 54
1867 S T Ishler, Benner	$10 04	
W F Tibbins (b) Marion	325 13	
		$335 17
1868 A Snyder, Bellefonte	$75 51	
A Jones, Philipsburg	95 48	
Wm Askey, Burnside	56 15	
John Powell, Boggs	157 60	
Jacob Hosterman, Haines	447 38	
Wm Cross, Half Moon	58 94	
		$891 06
1869 D F Fortney (a) Bellefonte	$1,912 52	
J M Bush, Patton	95 99	
D H Yeager, Snow Shoe	106 44	
D Hosterman, Haines	223 63	
John Bechdot, Liberty	169 78	
		$2,507 76
1870 Daniel Derr (a) Bellefonte	585 63	
John Holter, Boggs	291 30	
Samuel Brickley, Howard	93 57	
James P Smith, Penn	368 51	
Henry Carten (b) Bellefonte	694 49	
E Hunter, Philipsburg	10 64	
A J Hassinger, Benner	392 32	
J S McCormick (c) Ferguson	630 46	
John Minich, Gregg	409 93	
John Ward (a) Half Moon	296 40	
Samuel Brickley, Howard	240 79	
J H McCanley (a) Marion	467 25	
Joseph Crotzer, Potter	85 15	
James Gates, Snow Shoe	175 34	
Joseph Shaffer, Walker	689 61	
		$4,075 40
1872 Charles Brown (a) Bellefonte	$1,792 00	
E H Carr (a) Milesburg	276 81	
William Riddles, Philipsburg	618 81	
Conrad Deihl, Howard	156 66	
Joseph Steer (a) Unionville	129 88	
Thomas Marshall (a) Benner	1,249 05	
J C Walker (a) Boggs	791 69	
William White, Burnside	231 59	
John M'Closkey (a) Curtin	214 38	
Robert G Brett (a) Ferguson	2,146 47	
S Heiss (a) Gregg	2,001 48	
George Miller, (a) Haines	1,611 99	
H J Gates (a) Half Moon	532 97	
Samuel Gilland (a) Harris	2,637 23	
Nelson Askey (a) Howard	509 35	
David W Kline, (a) Huston	257 55	
David Robb, Liberty	480 65	
David Harter, Marion	1,008 20	
Uriah Shafer (b) Miles	958 33	
Jonas Stines (a) Patton	573 99	
Daniel Geary, (a) Penn	1,314 13	
George Stover (a) Potter	2,615 15	
J C Hanson, Rush	865 16	
James Gates, Snow Shoe	563 51	
E W Gettie (a) Spring	1,993 27	
Samuel Hoover (b) Taylor	240 65	
William Spotts (a) Union	267 87	
Jacob Reber (a) Walker	1,585 10	
Philip Williams (a) Worth	195 60	
	$27,821 50	
	$37,388 34	

Those marked [a] have paid part since settlement

Those marked [b] have paid in full since settlement

Those marked [c] have paid $358,26—leaving $223,08

CENTRE COUNTY, SS

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, from the 3d day of January, A D 1871, to the 3d day of January, A D 1872

J G SANKEY,
SAM'L F FORSTER,
AUSTIN HINTON,
Com'rs Centre Co.

Attest
WM FUREY

STATE OF PENN'A, CENTRE COUNTY, S.S

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners' office, at Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday in January, and did audit, settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement

In witness thereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 1st day of January, A D 1873

J M BUSH, L S
ROBT F HOLMES, L S
Auditors.

Attest
WM J KEALSH 5-4t

NOTICE.—To owners of unseated lands and their agents in Centre county. There will be an appeal held at the office of the Commissioners of said County in Bellefonte, on the 12th day of March for all the townships in Pennsvalley; on the 13th for all the townships in Ball Eagle valley; on the 14th for all the townships of Snow Shoe, Burnside, Rush; and also Nittany valley, for the adjustment of all rates and lines on such lands in said County. As after that date there will be no appeals. All who feel interested in the above will please take notice.

Attest, BY ORDER OF COMMISSIONERS.
WM. FUREY, Clerk. 5-4t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTER COUNTY.

In the matter of the account of James Gates, administrator of Daniel Gates, late of Ferguson Township, deceased. The auditor appointed by the Court, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, among the parties legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested, on Tuesday the 11th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his office in Bellefonte.

S. D. GRAY.
5-5-4t *Auditor.*

Elias Howe Sewing Machine.

500! 500! 500! 500! 500!

Manufactured and Sold Daily, of the

NEW IMPROVED ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINE!

THE GREATEST PRODUCTION OF INVENTIVE GENIUS, POINTS OF SUPRIORITY, BEAUTY, CONVENIENCE & DURABILITY. IT WILL LAST A LIFE TIME.

ALL of its wearing parts are made of hardened steel, has no Cog Wheels to Break or Rattle; great adjustability, (self-adjusting take-up) adjustable needle-head, will sew light or heavy goods perfect; makes the nicest hem or fell; will gather and sew on, Cord, Tuck, Braid, Binde, Embroider, or will do any kind of work, even make Crotchet Work Perfect.

This Machine makes the celebrated Lock-stitch—the stitch invented by Mr. Howe—alike on both sides. The shuttle tension is upon the thread as it leaves the shuttle, and not upon the bobbin, as in most machines; and this tension is invariable, whether the bobbin be full or nearly empty. It is obtained by turning a screw in the shuttle, and can be changed in a moment, without taking out the work, breaking the thread, or threading through holes.—This Machine is now hung on hinges, and the trouble of taking it from the table to clean and oil obviated.

What we claim, in substance, is, that this is an Honest Machine, and if put it your family, will *do* any and all of your work perfectly, will last a lifetime, is a willing and ready servant, and is not subject to FITS.

Persons who have tried all machines are unanimous in declaring this to be the easiest learned of any in the market. In the majority of cases customers learn from the instruction book without further aid.

This Machine is now for sale in your county by Traveling Agents. If you are not called on by them, and you want the Best Machine for the amount of money you pay out, please address I. F. PALMER & CO., Bellefonte, Pa., or, Philipsburg, Pa., either of which places you may live nearest to, and your order will receive prompt attention in person.—Our Machines are sold on easy terms—either by monthly installments, or by NOTE, CASH or PRODUCE at Market Prices. Needles, Oil, Thread and Extra Attachments constantly on hand at our offices. Office at Bellefonte, in Garman's Hotel Building. Call and see styles and sample work.

v4n37-6m I. E. PALMER & CO., Agents.

Emil Joseph and Bro. DRY GOODS.

HURRAH!

CLOTHING!
CLOTHING!
CLOTHING!

The undersigned desiring to dispose of their entire stock of Clothing, in order to make room for a large envoice of FANCY GOODS, are offering it

AT COST PRICES!

Their determination is to quit the CLOTHING BUSINESS, and keep a first class

FANCY, DRY GOOD AND JEWELRY STORE!

They have just received the largest and best

STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

ever brought to this town, and are, therefore, prepared to hold out

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

to their old customers and to the public generally. We will

NOT BE UNDERSOLD NOR SURPASSED

IN THE

QUALITY of our GOODS

or in our accommodations to those who favor us with a call. Come in, whether you purchase or not. We sell FOUR HANDKERCHIEFS FOR ONLY 25 CTS. GOOD SPOOL COTTON, 200 YARDS 50 CENTS PER DOZEN. CALICOES FROM TEN TO TWELVE CENTS. A FULL SUIT OF GOOD CLOTHES FOR $8.50. A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF DRESS GOODS SUCH AS

MERINOS, POPLINS AND SILKS

of the best quality, and very low. An endless variety of LADIES RIBBONS.

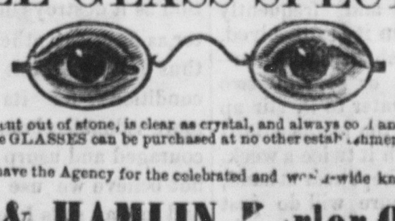
Also, WATCHES and JEWELRY,

The largest assortment in town. Particular attention will be paid to

REPAIRING WATCHES,

and all work warranted. They also deal extensively in the

PEBBLE GLASS SPECTACLE



This glass is cut out of stone, is clear as crystal, and always cool and soothing to the eyes. These GLASSES can be purchased at no other establishment in this county.

We have the Agency for the celebrated and world-wide known,

MASON & HAMLIN Parlor ORGANS.

A large number kept constantly on and sold at Manufactures prices.

For bargains and the value of your money, call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place, opposite Wilson & Hicks' Hardware Store.

39-6m. E. JOSEPH & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA,

Invite attention to their large and well selected stock of

Watches, Clocks, Bronzes, Diamonds

SILVER WARE,

PLATED WARE,

FANCY GOODS IN GILT & LEATHER,

Ornaments from Paris, Vienna & Berlin,

French Flowers, Table Cutlery, English Umbrellas,

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

1224, CHESTNUT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

44-3m

No 1124 CHESTNUT St.

ROBBINS CLARK & BIDDLE

Stationary, Portable and Blast

ENGINES

Saw Mill, Flouring Mill and Blast Furnace Machinery.

H. & F. BLANDY, Newark, Ohio [6-4w

$5 to $20 per day! Agents Wanted! All classes of Working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 6-4t.

HORRIBLE!

I suffered with CATARRH thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y. 6-4t

---

$1.000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price 1.00. 6-4t.

SAWS

[Established 1830.]

WELCH & GRIFFITHS.

Manufacturers of Saws.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

EVERY SAW WARRANTED.

FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY

☞LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.☜

☞Price Lists and Circulars free.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS

Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich. 6-4t

MEDICAL.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL

PURELY — D. WALKER'S — CALIFORNIA

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain longun well, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus [illegible]

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.
5-2-3m.

LOGAN FOUNDRY,

NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

It is with pleasure I inform the people Centre and the adjoining counties, that I am now prepared to make

HOUSE CASTINGS,

such as Sash Weights, Cellar Window Grates, &c., of all sizes.

Grist & Sawmill Castings, Sled

Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. I also manufacture the

IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.

Also, Egg Stoves, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Grates, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every

VARIETY OF CASTINGS,

kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give me a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.

v5n1-1y GEO. A. LOGAN.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

OUR TERMS

FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa., by

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

at the following rates:

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..3.00

It is Republican in politics—devoted to the Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mining interests of Central Pennsylvania.

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts., per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts., per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

Advertisements of 10 lines. or less, $1.00 for one insertion, and 5 cts., per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
1 inch (12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	35 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	65 00
One column.....	35 00	65 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes, Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, Proprietors, Bellefonte, Pa

Youth's Department.

THE COMING WOMAN.

A Dialogue for Girls.

I.

Nobody knows how I want to grow,
How I count the days as they come and go,
Wishing and wishing that time had wings;
For I've made up my mind to do great things
When I'm a woman!
I won't be dull, and faded, and gray,
And drudge in the household from day to day,
Like some of the women I know;
But I mean to grow fresher every year.
And I'll be so smart that the people here
Shall ask how I manage so.

II.

When *I'm* a woman I mean to show
What wonderful things a woman can know;
I'll know French and German to write and to speak,
And I'll read all those funny old books in Greek,
Besides what there are in Latin.
And I'll learn all about what they call "high art:"
I'll have the philosophy quite by heart,
And Trigonometry too.
I won't take a minute to work or play,
But I'll study by night, and Ill study by day,
To show what a woman can do!

III.

A writer *I'll* be, and I'll engage
To write not a single stupid page;
But funny short stories for girls and for boys,
And songs to be sung with great a deal of noise,
And marvelous fairy tales.
I know all the children will buy my books,
And I'll write some too, for the older folks,
For the newspapers first, I guss;
Letters, perhaps, from over the sea,
To tell the strange things that happened to me,
And how the queer people dress.

IV.

Such a famous house keeper *I* will be,
That all the ladies will call to see
How I ever make such beautiful bread,
For all my household shall be well fed
When I'm a woman.
Oh! the sweetest jellies, and cream I'll make,
And of daintiest puddings and pies and cake,
I will always have great store.
My kitchen floor shall be snowy white,
And everything else shall be just right
That you find inside my door.

V.

I'll be a lecturer traveling about,
When it isn't too stormy for men out;
I'll show them their sphere and woman's too,
And tell the young girls what they ought to do
When *they* are women.
I'll let people see why the world goes wrong,
And make them all hope that it won't be long
Till women can have their way.
Freedom to lecture, to vote, to preach,
To do everything now beyond our reach,
We surely will have some day.

VI.

I'll be a milliner, wrapped in a cloud
Of laces and ribbons, and sought by a crowd
Of beautiful ladies in velvet and pearls,
Who want exquisite hats for their dear little girls
In the style just fresh from Paris!
Such ravishing bonnets as I'll invent,
Have never been seen on this continent,
And for customers to prepare them.
I'll have a dozens of girls sewing night and day,
For fear the new fashion will grow *passe*
Before folks got a chance to wear them.

VII.

When *I'm* a woman, a teacher I'll be,
But I hope I shan't have much company;
Oh! if committees could only know
How glad we are when they arise to go!
When I'm a woman
I expect that teachers will have great pay,
And they won't work more than three hours a day,
And vacations will *be* so long!
And I'll caution my scholars to take great care
To study no more than their health will bear,
For that would be very wrong.

ALL.

When *we* are women, you then will see
The *useful* things that women can be;
And though each of us in her own way tries,
We can all be happy and good and wise,
When we are women.
But perhaps it is true that time has wings,
And if we would do all those wonderful things,
We must not lose a single day,
If our plans should go wrong, we'll have courage still,
For we think that somehow, where we've a will,
We shall always find a way.

Louise's Surprise Party.

One bright, pleasant morning in July, Louise's mother said to her, "Would you like to spend the day with brother Henry's wife?"

"Yes, indeed," was the reply.

"Well, you may go. You may put on your white dress, for it will be a warm day, and come home by six o'clock."

After dressing herself, and putting some work in her pocket, for she was an industrious little girl, Louise started off to have a pleasant visit with her sister.

No sooner had she left, than a few of her playmates, who had been watching for her departure from home, came in, bringing baskets filled with flowers and made wreaths from oak leaves, to decorate the rooms.

Soon the busy fingers were keeping time with the nimble tongues. The wreaths were hung around the pictures, the vases were filled with flowers, and the rooms were made to look like a beautiful garden.

While the little girls were busy decorating the parlors, the kind mother and sisters were preparing for the feast of good things, making nice little biscuits, baking and frosting the heart-shaped, diamond and round cakes; for this was a sensible Surprise Party, and one that the mother knew all about. By and by every thing was finished and ready for invited guests, who came trooping in at five o'clock, looking as sweet and happy as only children can look. Each little boy had a button-hole boquet and each little girl carried a boquet in her hand.

When they were all there, they arranged themselves in the form of a pyramid, the largest ones standing, the next in size sitting on chairs, and the very smallest sitting on the floor—all ready and waiting for Louise to come home.

Just as the clock was striking six, Louise come in the front door. Her mother met her with a smile, saying, "There's a boquet for you in the parlor," and opening the door the little girl stood speechless with delight and surprise at the beautiful sight.

Soon the clapping of hands, and merry shouts transformed the boquet into a group of happy children, who danced, sang, played games, and made way with all the "goodies" that had been prepared for them, until the hour of parting came, when the kind "goodnight" was said and each little one went home, feeling very happy that Louise's Surprise Party had been such a success.—*Covenant.*

Agricultural.

Gardening for March.

"All things are very still, methinks, and quiet,
Insects are sleeping, and beneath the cold earth
Are seeds unnumber'd, waiting for the summer,
That calls them forth. A few frail, friendly plants,
Withstand the cold, and e'en in this dull month,
Look green and cheerful."

March is a changing month, for at one time it will gladden the heart with bright hopes of sunny skies and softer airs; and at another it whirls the falling snow flakes into drifting piles, and furious gusts of wind sweep across our valleys and hills, shrieking and howling like wild beasts. And yet we rejoice in the depth of the snow, although it does inconvenience the lumbermen, for it protects our delicate plants and seeds from the frosts and severe cold of the season.

Does not the Bible tell us that God "giveth snow like wool?" and it is as comfortable as an eider down quilt would be to ourselves, to our tender roses and lilies which are asleep in their turfy beds underneath it. At this season we must stimulate our window gardens to bud and blossom, and if there is a henery close at hand home-made guano can be obtained, and one tablespoonful of dried manure can be soaked in two quarts of boiling water, and frequently stirred up. When it is dissolved, which will be in about three-quarters of an hour or so, add two quarts of warm water to it, stir up well, and give all the plants a thorough wetting with it twice a week.

If hens are not kept near at hand, horse or cow manure will do just as well, and the liquid can be made of the color of weak tea, and applied as before directed.

We are using a stimulating fluid, composed of two tablespoonfuls of saltpetre, dissolved in eight quarts of warm water, (pleasantly warm to the hand,) and applied once a week on the surface of the soil, and once a week as a shower. It will keep at a distance all lice, red spiders and the scale lice insects which will attack orange and lemon trees, oleanders and camellias very frequently. Dip a sponge into this mixture and wash the stems and leaves of your plants, and remove the *coccus*, or scaly bug, with an old tooth brush wet in the liquid; and plants that are badly infected with the *adhis*, or green lice, can be sponged all over with it, and the disagreeable insects will be removed.

It is, however, a delight to us to grow flowers that will not harbor either the green fly or the red spider or the brown scale. None of these minute pests attack our Zonale Geraniums, or Chinese Primrose, or Heliotropes, or the free flowering pink Oxalis, which cannot be too highly recommended for a hanging basket. It is a bright bonnie floper, and shuts up its eyes every night and opening them in the morning as lovely as ever.

The *Oxalis flava* is also very handsome and should be much more extensively cultivated than it is, on account of the great beauty of its flowers.

If we pay close attention to our plants we shall soon learn their peculiarities, and observe how much they love the sun light, and how naturally they will turn to it, even when the leaves are in an opposite direction. This will show you how needful it is to turn your plants frequently, (surely once a week,) when growing in windows; and then you will observe how symmetrically the plant will grow, while, it not turned often, so that all the branches have the direct influence of the sun, it will be one-sided and ugly in appearance.

Flowers go to sleep, like human beings, and Worthington Hooker, who writes so charmingly upon Plants and Flowers, says:—

"I was once admiring in the morning, some flowers that were sent to me the evening before. Among them were some tulips and as one of them unfurled its gorgeous petals to the kisses of the sun, out flew a bumble bee. A lazy, dronish bee he must have been to be caught in that way, as the flower was closing its petals for sleep. Or, perhaps, he had done a hard day's work in gathering honey, and just at night was so sleepy that he staid too long in the tulip, and thus was shut in."

LIMING LAND.

We call the attention of farmers to the following articles on liming land. We will trade lime for wood or any other farm products that will be useful to us.—We will also supply farmers with Flour of Bone, ground Bone, Phosphate of lime and other fertilizers at the lowest cash prices. Orders solicited.

SHORTLIDGE & Co.

Pennsylvania Farmer: I have been interested in reading the views of your Prof. Johnson on the use of lime. Those I take it are the theoretical views of the chemist, and, in the main, they accord with our practice. Farmers all through this State use lime once every five years at least, and sometimes oftener. The general practice is to spread the lime newly slaked and while hot from the heap, in the shape of a fine dry caustic powder, on to the plowed land, just before the wheat is sown. On some occasions I have spread lime in this caustic state on clover sod, to be plowed in Spring for corn, and also, when circumstances have made it necessary, on young wheat, but I never found it to injure either the clover or wheat. I have piled lime in a clover field during the Winter slaked it there, and hauled it away in the Spring, leaving at the bottoms of the heaps lime enough to make 1,000 bushels or more per acre in the most caustic state, and the clover has grown up abundantly through the lime uninjured. I doubt if lime will destroy vegetation as it destroys dead animal matter, as flesh or leather. Moss is not thus destroyed, but the favorable conditions for its growth, and more valuable plants are thus encouraged and usurp its place. I do not believe we use lime enough, and in clay soils I believe the quantity recommended by Prof. Johnson, viz., 100 to 150 bushels per acre, preferable to our regular quantity of 50 bushels. Would Prof. Johnson experiment on the effect that caustic lime has upon clay in the way of rendering potash soluble. How lime operates on the soil is one of those things that "no fellow seems to have found out," although I have my opinion gathered from a good deal of practice that it releases potash, as I have found exactly the same results on strips treated with lime and wood ashes alternately. But the main point in practice seems to me to be that as lime in the quantities used by farmers does not injure growing crops, but on the contrary benefits them, that when circumstances have prevented its application on bare land it should be spread on the growing crop by all means; more especially when clover is to be sown in the Spring; clover being the crop most benefited by a dressing of lime.

Will you allow me to propound one or two questions for your consideration, which have been induced by reading in the agricultural department of the weekly "Tribune" of Jan. 8, some experiments by a Pennsylvania farmer in regard to liming land. Says this correspondent: "I have found exactly the same results on strips of land treated with lime and wood ashes alternately." Now, then, lime being an alkaline substance, or largely so, will not plants, in the absence of potash in the soil, make use of lime as a substitute, and use it with equal effect. Common salt being about one-half soda, an alkali, will not these two substances, lime and salt, used on land fully supply the place of potash?—[W. P. Gates, Windham Co., Conn.

Reply by S. W. Johnson, author of "How Crops Feed"

The fact that lime and wood ashes may produce the same effect on a soil is due to the fact that they are commonly almost identical in composition. Shell-lime and burned from many limestones contain, independently of matters introduced by fuel, less than one per cent of other ingredients. Limestones are, however, often admixed with clay, sand, or carbonate of magnesia, and the impure lime obtained from them is, after slaking and exposure, quite like leeched wood-ashes in all essential points of composition. Unleached wood-ashes contain, of course, some 10 or 15 per cent of potash (as carbonate chiefly) in addition. The action of leached ashes must, therefore, be nearly that of ordinary lime when the latter is used after air-slaking, or when it is applied in light doses or on soils whose quality does not admit of much alteration by the chemical energies of quicklime.

Mr. Gates' first question, viz.:—whether, "in the absence of potash from the soil, plants will not make use of lime as a substitute, and use it with equal effect," is one which can be answered with the most positive certainty, no! The numerous and exact experiments which have been carried out with extraordinary labor and patience by Prince Salm-Hortner, Sachs, Knop, and many other of the German agricultural chemists during the last 20 years, have demonstrated that lime and potash are generally indispensable to plant growth. These experiments have altogether failed to give any indication that one of these alkalies can be substituted for the other in the plant. The evidence on that subject cannot be given in less than book-limits, being contained in a large number of detailed journal articles. It is to be regretted that none of these are to be found in an English dress. The only fairly adequate account of the results of these investigations is contained in "How Crops Grow," pp. 166 to 172.

Before proceeding to the second question, it must be remembered that while lime cannot take the place nor fulfill the offices of potash *in the plant*, it may in certain cases take the place of potash in manure If the soil is deficient in potash, no quantity of lime can be a substitute for it, but if, on the other hand, the soil be deficient not in potash absolutely, but in available potash, *i. e.*, in potash which is obtainable or digestible by the plant, then lime serves as a substitute for manuring with potash, by making available the potash which exists in the soil, but only in insoluble forms. Plainly, it amounts to the same thing, whether we apply to the soil a fertilizer containing soluble potash, or a chemical agent which liberates and makes soluble the potash of feldspar mica, and other materials that are a part of the soil.

The second question as to common salt is answered for the most part in the foregoing paragraphs. Potash is a substance for which nothing can be a substitute in the plant. Soda is an alkali often absent from and generally essential to the growth of plants. Even marine or salt-strand plants grow perfectly in absence of soda. Just, however, as lime may accomplish the solution of potash in the soil and render it attainable to vegetation, in sufficient quantity and with sufficient rapidity to make possible the development of a crop which might fail in its absence, so salt and all saline fertilizers operate, and thus salt, neither of whose ingredients is required by many crops, sometimes has a strikingly beneficial action when applied as a fertilizer. E. Wolf analyzed samples of buckwheat raised from the same soil and seed, one of which was manured with common salt, two others with carbonate and nitrate of potash respectively, and one was unmanured. The unmanured contained in its ash 36.4 per cent of potash, and 4.6 of salt; that manured with salt contained 38.6 per cent of potash and three of salt. Those to which potash-salt were added contained 40.1 and 42.4 per cent of potash and 3.2 and 3.8 of soda. The effect of salt was to increase the proportion of potash rather than that of soda. 6-3t

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and is now perpared to accommodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious. Call and see,

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P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in

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SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuance of public favor. 5-6-1y

THOMAS TOOT Potters Mills travels this and adjoining counties for the purpose of Repairing Clocks and Jewelry. All work warranted one year. v4n5-1y

ESTRAY Came to the residence of John I. Thompson in Houston Township, one red and white steer about two years old, a piece of each ear is torn. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

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A desirable stone dwelling house, with outbuildings, blacksmith stand and lot of land containing about TWO ACRES, covered with a fine lot of FRUIT TREES in a thriving condition, situated about 2 miles west of Pine Grove, on the road leading to Spruce Creek. For further particulars apply to SAM'L GOSS, Rock Spring, Pa. 5-2-3m

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The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable real estate, situate in Snow Shoe and Boggs townships, Centre county, to wit: All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Snow Shoe township, adjoining lands of Moses Gunsallis, John Lucas and others, containing 152 acres and 84 perches, a portion cleared, balance well timbered and underlaid with coal. Also the undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land situate in the aforesaid twp., lately owned by Gideon and Matthias Bechtol, containing 129 acres and 58 perches, is in good state of cultivation, and is underlaid with coal. Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground situate in Boggs twp. adjoining Central City, containing eleven acres more or less thereon erected a large frame building (formerly used as a tannery) and three tenant houses A fine location for manufacturing purposes the Bald Eagle Valley R R passing the property and the Bald Eagle Creek forming the Southern boundary Also all that certain two story stone house and lot of ground in the Borough of Bellefonte adjoining lot of Presbyterian church fronting sixty feet on Spring st., and extending back to new st., containing eleven rooms, fine cellar and supplied with gas and water choice fruit on the premises For further information apply to or address J D Shurgert Centre Co. Bank, or N. M. Hoover, Bellefonte, Pa. 6-tf

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HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

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green around it, and whence you can see the stepping stones and the tall beech tree, and the little shining river flowing on in golden sunlight or green shade.

The tinker died suddenly in prison, and had no time to say anything about Mariette's relations. "Never mind," says Maitre Salomon, "I am sure they are all dead."

Moral and Religious.

SUNDAY READINGS.—No. 5.

MISAPPREHENSION OF SCRIPTURE PHRASES.

"In which are some things hard to be understood.—PETER.

In a former article, I spoke of the difficulties encountered in the study of the Scriptures, which arise from the social changes that have occurred since they were written. They abound in allusions to domestic and social usages, which were familiar, of course, to the people to whom the Scriptures were originally addressed; but which have passed away with the people themselves. Much, therefore, is obscure which would be easily intelligible, had we an intimate knowledge of those customs, which the imperfect records of the old times can but poorly supply.

A second cause of missapprehension exists in the peculiar style in which the Scriptures were written,—a style as unusual among us of the present day, as the manners and customs of the people who employed it, and which, therefore, greatly multiplies the questions that are hard to be understood.

The languages of all nations, in the early conditions of society, are highly figurative. The want of words makes it necessary to employ things to represent ideas; but as society advances, and the number of words increases, language, of course, becomes less figurative. Thus in the New Testament we do not meet with half the metaphorical expressions that occur on every page of the Old; and then, again, in the New, they are a thousand times more abundant than in the productions of the existing age. Language changes with society.

Besides, the habits of a people have a great influence on their language. The easy, roving, careless, unrestrained life of the early ages left the imaginations and the passions free, and was peculiarly calculated to create a bold and fanciful imagery of speech. Whilst, on the other hand, our commercial, working, business habits leave little room for any but matter-of-fact duties and thoughts; and our language becomes, consequently, a matter-of-fact language—abounding in few of the imaginary flights which were characteristic of the early periods of society. We, for example, should say of those who confide in God, that they enjoy serenity and peace. But instead of some similar form of simple and direct speech, the Scriptures express the same idea thus. "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters." We should say of the divine word, that it instructs us in our duties. But the Scriptures say,—"It is a lamp to our feet and a light to our path." And so in speaking of the attributes of the Deity, instead of employing, as divines of this age would, simple terms expressive of his perfections, he is styled a rock, a fortress, a high tower, &c.

Civil and social changes were seldom spoken of in direct terms, but were shadowed forth under imagery, more or less bold, according to the importance of the event. Thus, Peter interprets the strong figures of Joel to apply to the gift of tongues on the day of pentecost. "But this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel, And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will poor out of my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams; and on my servants and on my hand-maidens I will pour out in those days of my Spirit; and they shall prophesy; and I will show wonders in heaven above, and signs in the earth beneath; blood, and fire, and vapour or smoke. The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before that great and notable day of the Lord come." Acts ii, 16–20.

In like manner, the Saviour, in predicting the overthrow of the Jewish nation, employs a similar mode of speech. The sun should be darkened, the moon should refuse to give her light, the stars should fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens should be shaken. Peter, also, speaking of the same event, says the heavens should be rolled together as a scroll, and the elements should melt with fervent heat; and in foretelling the establishment of Christianity on the ruins of Judaism, he keeps up the figure, saying,—nevertheless according to his promise we look for a new heaven and a new earth. Such are some of the examples of the figurative use of language in the Scriptures

Now without making allowance for this peculiarity of style, how is it possible we can ever ascertain the meaning of the divine word? By interpreting these bold figures to be literal descriptions, we do manifest violence to the sacred text, and, in the language of the apostle, wrest the Scriptures to our own destruction.

But it may be asked, How shall we know when the language of the Scriptures is literal, and when metaphorical? I answer, As we know in reading any other book. That is, by the age in which it was written, by the general scope of the subject, by the connection, by the known sentiments of the author, by his style of writing. He who should take a history, written in the early ages, or one of the old romances, or a book of poetry, and interpret literally all the figures and imaginative expressions with which they abound, would be set down as of week intellect. But not with more reason than he who should interpret the Scriptures in like manner.

The truth probably is, that most persons do not read the Scriptures so much to find sentiments they teach as to find evidence of sentiments they have already embraced. Their creed becomes an idol. All around it is holy ground, and, as some one has shrewdly observed, when they approach it, instead of leaving their shoes behind, they leave their understandings.

How much mystery would be thrown from religion, and how much better would it be adapted to the concerns of every-day life, if we could learn to construe its language according to its practical intent, instead of seeking, in its strong hyperboles, doctrines it was never designed to teach, and frames of feeling we can never attain to! Faith will remove mountains; faith would enable the disciples to command the Sycamine tree to be plucked up, and it would obey; through faith are we saved, &c. From these modes of speech, what a singular and mysterious efficacy is attributed to faith! Works are nothing; faith is everything. Now, literally, mere faith will not remove a mountain, nor pluck up a tree by the roots, nor save a man from sin. Where, then, is its power? In this;—as a spring of action. When it leads us to *do*, and to do energetically, then is it efficacious. All else is useless. With confidence we have courage; with right motives we have right actions. A correct faith supplies these. And this is all these expressions should be understood to mean. Cromwell was accustomed to close his addresses to his soldiers with an exhortation to trust in God. One of his most eventful battles was fought on a rainy day, and on that occasion he closed his battle-speech with an exhortation to "trust in God, *and keep their powder dry.*" However discordantly this may strike some, it for all that contains a deal of wisdom. A faith that is inactive,—that does not prompt to the use of the means by which alone we can attain our ends, whether in religion or anything else, is worth nothing.

But I cannot pursue this subject. The instances of the use of figures in the application of doctrines, in the communication of facts, in encouraging virtue, in threatening sin, are almost without end. Beautiful are they, and expressive. Happy is he who draws from them the practical instruction they were designed to convey.

S. P. S.

TO BE great, whether intellectually or otherwise, is often like a passport to impunity; and men talk as if we ought to speak leniently of the faults of a man who delights us by his genius or his talent. This precisely is the man whose faults we should be most prompt to mark, because he is the man whose faults are most seducing to the world. Intellectual superiority brings, no doubt, its congenial temptations. Let these affect our judgment of the man, but let them not diminish our reprobation of his offences.

REPOSE is beautiful when it is the self-command and self-possession, the persistent dignity, or the uncalculating love of the creature; but more beautiful yet, when the rest is one of humanity instead of pride, and the trust no more in the resolution we have taken, but in the hand we hold.

GENIUS can never be imitative in the most contracted sense of the word; largely imitative it will always be; it takes a deep impression from every truth that is uttered, and reproduces that utterance newly, more beautifully shaped, till it becomes an eternal eloquence for the universe.

A SAD SIGHT.—On Monday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a boy on East King street, nearly opposite the Gymnasium, was so drunk that he could scarcely stand. He appeared to be only 12 years of age and was screaming at the top of his voice. "Oh, my father!" At the same time his father was passing down Sydney street also in an intoxicated condition. While the lad continued his screams, a little boy, apparently his brother, about five or six years of age, attempted to coax him home, at the same time crying piteously, but his attempts only met with a brutal response, his brother turning around and cruelly knocking him down. A policeman appeared at this juncture, and after following the lads some distance, he finally was obliged to take the intoxicated boy in custody, and led him through the Square to the police station. It is hardly possible to imagine a sadder sight than they presented, the elder brother being dragged along by the policeman, drunk and swearing, and the younger one following all the time crying most piteously.—*St. John News.*

WHAT greater thing is there for two human souls than to feel that they are joined for life to strengthen each other in all labor; to rest on each other in all sorrow; to minister to each other in all pain; to be one with each other in silent, unspeakable memories at the moment of the last parting.

LIFE is like a roll of costly material passing swiftly through our hands, and we must embroider our pattern on it as it goes. We cannot wait to pick up a false stitch, or pause too long before we set another.

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WATCHMAKER!
THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solicitous of business and guarantees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. F. C. RICHARD.
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JAMES H. DOBBINS, Physician and Surgeon. Office up stairs in J. H. McClure's building, Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa. Will attend to all business in his profession, faithfully at all times and all hours. v3n2-1y.

DRS. T. R. & R. F. HAYES, Physicians and Surgeons, offer their professional services to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office over *Watchman* office. Residence last house on East Linn Street v3n5-y

GEO. L. POTTER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office removed to house formerly occupied by Mrs Livingston, on Spring street, two doors South of Presbyterian church. mar16'70-tf.

J. C. McENTIRE, Dentist, notifies his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an office for the practice of his profession, in the brick building opposite the "Republican" office. All persons wishing Dental operations, teeth, or repairs will please call. All I ask is a trial. Work warranted. 4-22-1y

S. BELFORD D. D. S.—Offers his Professional serveces to the citizens of Centre Co. Office over Wilson's Drug Store, one Doore Below Irwin & Wilson's Hardware Store. All Work intrusted to me will be Executed in the Best Manner.
Vulcanite, full Setts.....$30
Upper Setts.....$15
Partial Setts $2 per tooth. Please give me a call. v3n-14

J. W. RHONE, Dentist, Boal-burg, Penn'a. In his office every Monday and Saturday of each week. Agent for the new improved Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Also Agent for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Assets on 1st January, 1872, were $61,517,927 60. Its cash Receipts During the year 1871, were $15,555,644 17. The cash Dividends paid to policy holders in 1871, were $3,365,495 12.
☞ The ratio of Expenses (including taxes) to receipts during the year 1871, were only seven and eight-tenths per cent., which is much less than any other Company. 5-2-y

BANKS.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v3n1-1y.

H. BROCKERHOFF, Pres't..J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v3n2-1y.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.,
BANKERS.
LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.
v4n26-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. ja7'72-1y.

Tobacco.

NATHANIEL BECK keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Cigars Snuff fine cut and plug Tobacco; also pipes and Cigar holders of every variety Call and see. Next door to entrance of Bush House.

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

SELL
ANTHRACITE COAL
LIME,
POWDER,
FIRE BRICK,
IMPLEMENTS,
FERTILIZERS!
Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot,
v4n24-1y

Coal! Coal! Coal!
HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the
Very Best Quality
OF
Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!
to all who may want the same, at the
MOST REASONABLE PRICES
Our Coal is of the very
BEST IN THE MARKET
and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.
All orders left with J. P. Gephart, at his office in the Conrad House, or at the Coal Yard, will receive prompt attention.
ALEXANDER & CO.

Grain and Flour.

BELLEFONTE MERCHANT MILLS.
J. M. WAGNER & CO.
inform their friends, and the people of Centre and adjoining counties, that they continue to do business at the Bellefonte Mill. They keep constantly on hand the very best of
FAMILY AND SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Corn Meal, Feed of all kinds, such as Corn in the Ear, Rye, Chop, Corn Chop, Rye, Corn and Oats Chop, mixed in equal quantities, which they sell wholesale and retail at the lowest reasonable rates. They also buy
GRAIN OF ALL KINDS,
for which they pay the Highest Market Price, and pay the cash right down. No farmer need come the second time for his Greenbacks. Give us a trial. JOHN M. WAGNER & CO.,
v4n6-1y. Bellefonte, Pa.

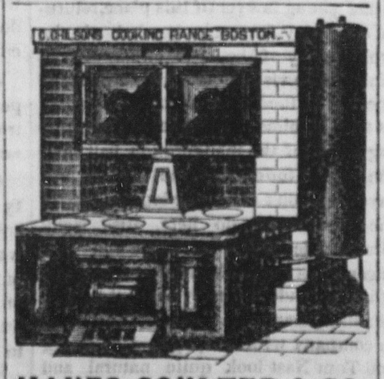
GEORGE BLYMYER, ANDREW BLYMYER
JACOB C. BLYMYER, JOE P. BLYMYER.
MILROY WAREHOUSE.
C. BLYMYER & SONS
having taken possession of the Warehouse in
MILROY, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.,
beg leave to announce to the citizens of Centre county, that they are prepared to buy
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,
at the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
SALT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
COAL & PLASTER ALWAYS
ON HAND.
thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same. v3n27-1y

IRON.

IRON! IRON!
A general assortment of all sorts of
IRON OF ALL SIZES,
Including Horse-shoe and Axe Iron, and Steel Tire and Sleigh Soles. Also
STEEL FURNITURE
AND
BED SPRINGS,
of all shapes and sizes, for sale by the
BELLEFONTE IRON COMP'Y.
v3n1-tf

MILESBURG FOUNDRY.
CASTINGS AND MACHINERY OF ALL kinds made and fitted up in the best style
Thimble SKEINS
of the last improved style, Wholesale or Retail.
Turbine Water Wheels, Engines, &c.,
made to order. [4-29-1y] J. M. GREEN.

W. P. DUNCAN,
BELLEFONTE PA.
FOUNDER & MACHINIST
MANUFACTURER OF
Steam Engines,
TURBINE WATER WHEELS,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
Mill Machinery.
v4n46-1y.



HAYES, COULTER & CO,
Successors to W. A. Arnold,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HEATERS, RANGES, LOW GRATES,
AND
MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS
Send for Catalogue.
No. 1305 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
4-28-1y.

SEE in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands. 5-4

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE,
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.
The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

NATIONAL HOTEL,
MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned adopts this method of informing the travelling community, and citizens generally, that he has refitted and furnished anew throughout, with first-class furniture, this well known and established house—
THE NATIONAL HOTEL, MILLHEIM, PA.
He is well prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to all who desire to make a hotel their Home, or pleasant temporary abode. The custom of the travelling public, and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentive servents are engaged at this popular Hotel. The Stabling is the very best, and none but careful and accommodating Hostlers are employed.
JONATHAN KREMER,
jy14'72-1y. Prop'r.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL—COMFORTABLE ROOMS,
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—
AND REASONABLE CHARGES,
The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte, on business or for pleasure.
AN OMNIBUS WILL CARRY PASSENGERS
and baggage to and from all trains free of charge
4-35-y.

BUSH HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
First-Class Accommodations
300 GUESTS
W. H. WILKINSON & CO.,
v3n1-1y PROPRIETORS.

Livery Stables.

LIVERY STABLE!
WM. McCULLEY, begs leave to inform the citizens of Bellefonte and the public generally, that he has opened and is now keeping one of the largest and most extensive
Livery Stables in Bellefonte.
His horses are good and safe—his
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C., ARE ALL GOOD,
and comfortable. His rates of hire are reasonable. He solicits the patronage of the public, and promises satisfaction.
WM. McCULLEY.
v4n33-1y

Provisions.

CARDS, Letter-Heads, Bill-Heads, Posters Envelopes, &c., neatly executed at the REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

The Best Beef in the Market
CAN BE FOUND AT
Edwin Tyson's
Meat Market. We kill
THE VERY BEST OF BEEVES
that can be found, and keep a large assortment of other kinds of meats of the very best quality and at very
REASONABLE PRICES.
Call and see us, on HIGH STREET, near the new building of the First National Bank. Farmers will do well to call and see us before selling at any other place, as
We Pay the Best Prices
AND
CASH IN ADVANCE.
6-4-2m

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price List.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r, 306 Commerce St., Philada., Pa. v4n36-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 279, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Insure in the "Home."

——Now look out for house cleaning and wash-day dinners.

——The worst feature of a man's face is his nose —when stuck into other people's business.

——"Come gentle spring, etherial mildness, come. It s naughty to linger so long in the lap of winter.

——Some parties about town who set themselves up for funny fellows had better sit down again.

——The reason why our subscription list is growing larger is because our readers get the worth of their money.

——Just So. When a man wants money or assistance, the world is very obliging and—lets him want it.

——About the first of April examine old hats lying on the streets, before you kick them, or it might cost you an amputated toe.

——There is such good order in the House—it is kept so still and quiet that you can almost hear the trains of thought passing through Orvis' brain.

——Hon. James Milliken is shortly to lecture in Lock Haven on "A tour of travel in Lower Egypt and Arabia Petris, the desert of the Exodus."

——This is the way the late cold snap affected the first harbenger:

"The first bird of spring, attempted to sing,
But ere he had sounded a note,
He fell from a limb, a dead bird was him,
The music had friz in his throat;"

——A country poet thus inquires:

"Where are the dead, the vanished dead
Who trod the earth that we now tread."

We guess they are nearly all buried, but maybe that arn't the right answer.

——Editors in noticing local events, give items as reported to them, and if errors are made, the editor is not responsible, unless he refuse to make correction when so requested. Let over-sensitive people remember this fact.

Another Visitation. The Messrs. Valentine were lately called upon to perform the last sad act of consigning to the earth a valuable Jack, In his decease they sustain a loss of about three hundred dollars.

Thy noble voice no more again
Shall make the welkin ring
Thou'rt gone forever gone, alas,
Lamented, dead, defunct Jack—.

——Last week's issue of the Clearfield County *Times* comes to us dated February 25th, and typographically is about as "dirty" as an apprentice's first "stick." Perhaps Robison is getting ready for the change in the liquor law over there.

——The number of public sales seems to indicate that there will be considerable shifting in this county about the last of this month. If any of our sucscribers make a change of base they will please give us notice that we may send the Bellefonte Republican to the right address.

——Clearfield will soon have a large new school building. Wm. V. Hughes and Morris W. Cowdrick of this place have taken the contract to build it. The building will cost $22,475. The above gentlemen are masters of their art, energetic as beavers and possessed of large experience.

——The burnt district adjoining our office, we understand, is to be rebuilt this summer. The material is to be the same as that used in the new bank. The block will be adapted for store rooms, offices and dwellings. Should this be done another ornament will be added to the town, and it might bring down the price of rents.

——Frank P. Green who was stricken with paralysis last week, we are pleased to announce is recovering rapidly. It was only a slight attack and there is no doubt under the careful treatment he receives, that he will soon regain his wonted health. His large establishment in the Bush House is now under the superintendence of our well known druggist, Joseph McMinn.

Fatal Accident. Geo. W. Beales, an engineer running on the Pittsburgh Division, was killed last evening in the vicinity of Portage station. A brakeman named McGarvey, sustained injuries which will result fatally. The fireman of engine No. 118, was also injured. The accident was caused by Beale's engine running into engine No. 118, which was being supplied with water at Portage.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Death of an Old Citizen.—The venerable Reuben Meek died at his residence in Patton township, on last Friday, after a lingering illness. The funeral took place on Sunday last, and his remains were placed in Meek's burrying ground at Spruce Creek.

Mr. Meek was born in Ferguson twp., and, until his death, resided continuously in this county. No man in the county, perhaps, was better or more favorably known or respected. Although the greater part of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits, yet such were his varied attainments, his many virtues and his hospitable nature, that he always enjoyed a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In early life he was a leader in all movements in this county that had in view the development of its material interests or the advancement of society.—Although a partizan, and always taking an interest in political matters, he never aspired or was elected to any office.

He became a member of the Methodist church at the early age of fourteen, and he was a faithful and devoted member thereof ever after. The latter part of his lifetime was devoted to those deeds of charity and beneficence which have so endeared him to all who knew him.

He was the trusted confidant and careful adviser of many, and his words of encouragement and christian sympathy will linger long in their rememberance. His aged widow, is at present in an almost hopeless condition, and cannot linger long behind him. May their aged spirits meet in the realms above, and in the presence of its ineffable mysteries, enjoy a reunion perfect as is the happiness of heaven and durable as eternity.

Counterfeit Detector.—A few days since, we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. S. S. Stearns of Pittsburgh, who is agent for Heath's Infallible Counterfeit Detector.

This is a neatly printed volume of forty pages, containing, in addition, ten pages of fac simile cuts and dies from nearly all the government issues of legal tender.

This work was printed by authority of the government, and the representations were made by the same machinery used in making greenbacks and other national bills. Accompanying this book is a veay fine Micro-telescopic glass, both of which are to be used in the detection of counterfeit money.

The machines employed by the government in engraving are very elaborate and expensive, thus placing them beyond the reach of counterfeiters, who, even if they had the capital, would hardly risk investing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the nominal cost of these machines, in an illegitimate business, which might be taken from them by the officers of the law. The size and weight of such apparatus would also prevent concealment.

The work executed by the regular Bank Note Company is of great beauty and perfection; and in all its parts, mathematically and geometrically exact. The success of counterfeiters in circulating their spurious issues is not at all due to any excellence of work that would deceive a practiced eye, but to the general ignorance of the public as to what constitutes good and poor engraving. So general is this ignorance, that it is rare to meet a man who knows the object or character of the beautiful devices found upon every bank note and which are its only safeguard against counterfeiting.

Any one, whether an expert or not, can readily learn to detect the best counterfeits at a glance after observing the information and directions given in this book.

We were surprised at an article in the Clearfield *Republican*, criticizing Mr. Stearns and his occupation. The editor of that paper could not have examined the book or else he was short of "locals." He certainly made an unjust and unwarrantable attack on a private gentleman in a legitimate and praiseworthy occupation, and will only do him justice when he makes the *amende honorable*.

The bank's and business places here have nearly all purchased this valuable work.

——J. G. Love, Esq., a gallant and rising young lawyer of this place, returned on Friday from an extended trip in which many of the large cities of the Union were visited. He gives a pleasant account of the Inaugruation ceremonies as seen by himself and speaks in glowing words of the inauguration ball and the elegant *toilettes* of the ladies, but says they don't dance the lancers *exactly* the same as they do here. Miss Nelly Grant made a fine appearance and won encomiums from all. She was not in when he made his party call but he saw her all the same at Dr. Tibbany's church in company with her papa. Col. Gregg and Tom Nast look quite natural and indorse the changes in the cabinet, but Fin Shugert and Oakes Ames were too busy to have much talk with. As an inauguration and an *encore* to President Grant he says it was a success in all particulars.

Eggs—Partridge, Cochin and Light Brahma eggs for hatching. A few Dark Brahma and Partridge Cochin Cockerels for sale. Shortlidge & Co.

8-3t

——Insure in the *Old* "North America."

——An unusual number of well developed, strong and dirt-begrimmed tramps have been canvassing the town lately. Every one of them should be arrested.

——The streets are dirty. A long thaw, the ice once gone, and a good rain will put the town in condition to receive a Synod, a circus, or any other harbinger of spring.

——A man adverties for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine and coolly adds, that "it will prove highly lucrative to the *Undertaker*."

James McCafferty having just opened a blacksmith shop in Bishop street, is prepared to do all kinds of work, and by promptness and attention to business, hopes to receive a share of public patronage. tf

——An exchange says:

There is no tin made in this country. Think of that when you throw an oyster can away, or pitch an empty sardine box over in your neighbor's back yard.

Slightly paradoxical, that; perhaps the junior member of the Bush House firm could rise to explain.

——Geo. O. Boal of this place, who is possessed of some considerable histronic ability, will give readings and recitations in Philipsburg and various points in Clearfield county, some time soon. Geo. O. has the voice of a Senator, is quite stagey and renders the poets in an admirable manner.

——Fury of the *Standard* "goes" for Peter Herdic because the latter wants to slice off a piece of Lycoming County, and with several lusty fractions of adjoining counties, make a new one with the healthful Minnequa for a county seat. Fury always had some ideas of his own when here and generally made bold to express them. Perhaps he wants Peter to buy him out.

——An unfortunate drunken tramp was ejected from one our hotels late one night last week—a bitter cold night—and left to stagger into some shelter or freeze, which latter he would most likely have done had not a generous and kind hearted gentleman taken him to Valentine's rolling mill and found him a warm place to sleep. Of course he was a drunken vagabond, but "a man's a man for a' that," and the humane action of the gentleman referred to was creditable in the highest degree.

——The warm sunshine of last Saturday made the snow melt and run off the hills of our town in miniature floods. The pavements in some places were well flooded. The disappearance of snow revealed some very ugly ash piles and other *debris*. We expect the scavengers to make a raid on them some night and then we will expect spring. When these worthies get to work we generally expect spring—and death among Garman's horses.

——Easter Sunday comes on April 13th. Eggs are scarce and worth about three cents apiece now, and that looks as if Easter might be something of a failure. We advise our country friends to stir up the idle hens and roosters in their barn yards and get them to tend to business. They have done nothing for the last three months of any account and we are afraid they will "set up a corner" on Easter, sure, and then crow over it if farmers won't compel them to *lay* aside their idle habits, eggsactly as soon as they read this notice.

——One of the saddest things about a large family who have lived happily together under the old roof-tree, is the scattering to distant homes which takes place as they grow up, one by one, to years maturity. It is often the case, that in the cares and bustle of business, letters grow more and more unfrequent, and finally brothers and sisters will entirely lose sight of each other. These kindred ties are too sacred to be thus lightly severed. It takes such a little while to write a letter, and the expense is so trifling, there can hardly be an excuse for the neglect.

——Insure in the London and Liverpool and Globe Co., Capital $20,000,000,

Mortality in Pine Grove. There were three funerals in Pine Grove on Saturday last. An old and respected citizen, Mr. L. Shirk, aged sixty-one, died of dropsy. Clara Gregg, daughter of Mr. Robert Gregg, aged about sixteen, was after a lingering illness, cut down in the spring time of her life by consumption.

Joseph Murphey, a widow's only support, another victim of the dreadful destroyer, consumption, was also buried the same day.

On the Wednesday previous, Mr. Shefly buried his two little children, aged respectively one and two years. They were in good health on Sunday evening, but were taken with spotted fever, and, on Monday morning the spirits of these little jewels had winged their way back to the Shining Courts Above.

There is hardly a house in Pine Grove that has not a case of spotted fever. It is a remarkable fact that there has been more or less of fever, in some form, in Ferguson township for the last four years.

——Insure in the "Equitable Life."

Dentistry.—John D. Wingate, D. D. S., expects to re-open his office at the Butts House, on March 4th next, to remain at least a week. To insure attention make your appointments or call early. 6-tf

——Insure in the "Imperial."

——"St. Peter came down this week again with the golden keys to unlock consciences of members," is the way they announce the arrival of Peter Herdic in Harrisburg.

——Dr. Burket having become possessed of that valuable property on Lamb street, known as the Rhodes property, now offers the same for sale on advantageous terms. The dwelling is new and location healthy.

8-2t Rankin & Irwin, Agts.

Public Sale.—Will be sold at public sale at the residence of Mrs. N. K. Dare, Spring Street, Bellefonte, on March 15, at 12 o'clock A. M., a large assortment of household goods and furniture.

——We droped in upon our young friend C. H. Else, druggist, of Milesburg, the other day and found him busy and cheerful as usual. He is doing a very fine business in that nick of woods, and dispenses any amount of medicine with a scientific hand. This is doubtless owing to the fact that he lately took unto himself a beautiful young partner to share his pleasures and successes.

——Accidental Insurance.

Jno. I. Rankin, Agt.

Speech of Hon. W. A. Wallace.

The following is the speech of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, delivered on the third reading of the Senate Bill entitled an act relating to legal proceedings against boom companies in the county of Lycoming:

Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I desire to press upon the Senate to-day a vote upon this question. I am entirely satisfied with the motion of the Senator from Tioga [Mr. Strang] that this amendment shall be printed, for it is lengthy, but I want to possess the Senate with the meaning and spirit of the first bill, and what the second bill means now, on the threshold of this inquiry.

In 1866 this boom company came to the Legislature and asked leave to erect across the river Susquehanna, at Williamsport, a dam for the purpose of aiding in the facilities for holding logs. They got that leave. By reason of the expense incident to the erection of that dam they also obtained power from the Legislature to charge an additional amount per thousand feet upon every thousand feet of logs that passed through the boom in these words: "And provided further, that by reason of the expense of the erection of said dam, it shall and may be lawful for said company to charge and collect, as toll or boomage, eighty-five cents per thousand feet, board measure, in lieu of fifty cents mentioned in the first section of supplement to said act of incorporation, certified to have become a law March 30, 1864."

There is that increase—thirty-five cents per thousand feet, board measure—placed upon every thousand feet of logs that passes down the stream and through that boom, for a specific purpose—to aid in the construction and erection of this dam.

Now the question has been tested in the courts, as to whether the courts could inquire whether the dam had been paid for or not out of the proceeds of the logs rafted through the boom since 1866, and the right to do that has been negatived by the courts. Now this bill is simply to authorize the courts to inquire whether the boom company have received from the logs that have passed through their boom since 1866, enough to pay the amount of expenses incurred by the erection of the dam. If they have, then the lumber interests say they should not have this additional cost imposed upon them for all time to come. That is simply the question to be determined by the courts. Is there anything unjust or improper in it? If their dam has been paid for, an injunction ought to issue to stay them from collecting any more; if not they are entitled to go on and collect until it is.

Now, the supplement offered by the Senator from Philadelphia [Mr. M'Clure]—which I shall not attempt to elaborate at length—fixes and fastens down for all time to come, as a vested right in this boom company, these charges. They say that for the next forty years every thousand feet of hemlock lumber that comes from Clearfield, Cambria, Clinton, Elk, Potter and McKean shall pay to that boom company—that monopoly—one dollar per thousand feet, board measure. Now, Mr. Speaker, this is a tremendous charge to be fastened down as a vested right on the gentlemen whom I represent. The men who are engaged in the manufacture of lumber and the men who own the land from which these saw logs are cut, protest against any such amendment. They want to determine in the courts whether this dam is paid for. If it is, this charge ought to be reduced to the extent of thirty-five cents; if it is not paid for, let them collect the money until it is. I have no objection to the postponement of the bill for the present.

——Insure in the "Penna. Fire."

Chapped Hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ingworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co, New-York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar. 6-4w

Foreign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LOUISE AND THE THIRD O' LORNE.

London, March 7—P. M.

A rumor is afloat that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise have separated because of incompatibility of temper; that the Princes is in a religious retreat near Windsor, and the Marquis has gone abroad. No authority is given for the report, and it remains to be confirmed.

SPAIN.

THE GREAT POWERS DECLINE TO RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLIC.

Madrid, March 6.

Senor Olozaga, the Spanish minister to France, has notified Senor Castelar, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by telegraph, that the representatives in Paris of the different powers of Europe have decided to send a collective note to the government of Spain declaring their belief that their respective governments will cease to hold diplomatic relations with it in the event of a proclamation of a federal republic. The debate upon the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was resumed yesterday in the Assembly.

ATTEMPTED CARLIST RISING.

London, March 6.

Advices from Gibralter state that two hundred carbineers attached to the Spanish garrison at San Roque, a city of Andalusia, seven miles northwest of Gibraltar, attempted to create a rising in favor of Don Carlos, but the insurrectionary demonstration was suppressed and the offenders imprisoned.

THE CARLIST MOVEMENT.

President Thiers has recognized the belligerent rights of the Carlists in Spain. The impression grows in London that Don Carlos will succeed. It is rumored that the Carlist leaders intend to raise a loan.

GERMANY.

NEW NATURALIZATION TREATY.

Berlin, March 6.

The naturalization treaty between Germany and the United States will probably be amended, so as to provide that Germans who have returned from America, and remained two years at home, will be considered to have renounced their rights as naturalized American citizens.

FRANCE.

REPORTED ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT THIERS

Paris, March 6.

The report current last evening that President Thiers was seriously ill proves to be untrue. The President was slightly indisposed, and it is announced this morning that he has recovered.

BUSSIA.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST KHIVA.

London, March 6.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *Times* says that many Russian officers and diplomatists have left St. Petersburg for Asia, and it is probable that the Khiva campaign will commence at an early day.

EXCITEMENT AT A THEATRE.

London, March 7.—The closing of the doors of the Court theatre of Her Majesty's Government, in consequence of the managers having put on the stage a burlesque in which the cabinet was caricatured, has created a sensation among the players and playgoing Londoners generally. An application was made by the managers this afternoon to the proper Government officials for permission to re-open the theatre. The consent was granted, but conditionally. It is thought the play will be withdrawn.

ARREST OF AN ACCOMPLICE.

The police this morning arrested, in this city, a woman who is known to be an accomplice of Warren, concerned in the heavy forgeries on the Bank of England. The sum of $18,570 in gold was found in her apartments. She gave her name as Ellen Burnham, and when the money was discovered she exclaimed, "that money is not mine." She was committed to prison for examination on Friday next.

INCREASE OF SPECIE.

Paris, March 7.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,200,000 francs during the past week.

STEAMER DISABLED.

Liverpool, March 7.—The steamship City of Paris has arrived at this port, having in tow the steamer City of Brussels, which became disabled by the loss of her rudder several days after her departure from New York.

MORE RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—The *Golos*, the official paper of the Russian government, publishes the statement that the Russian government intends to annex Afghanistan and Torkistan to its present territory.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New-York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. 6-4w

MAGAZINES.

The March number of "Old and New" contains its usual wide-awake variety of entertainment and lively thought. It has in the introduction an exposition of useful views on city government; next is "The *Mas*-ufactory," a story by F. B. Perkins, showing how ministers, congressmen, lecturers, and the like, are being *manufactured* out of wood, gutta-percha, and metal. Mr. Martineau's "God in History" pursues his powerful and suggestive train of reasoning. Mr. Hale's story of "Ups and Downs" is concluded; his two chief couples coming off with abundance of marriage and o money. There is a short but clear account o "The New-York Positivists;" a very curious paper on the stories, proverbs, and other oral literature, of the "Jamaica Creoles," by W. C. Bates; a keen and cutting review of a recent publication of Bishop Coxe of Western New York, likely to please some Episcopalians, and to displease some; a pleasant sketch of travel in the French provinces, by Alice A. Bartlett; some thoughtful views on theism and atheism, by Rev. Orville Dewey; an imaginative little poem by T. G. A., called "The Words of the Sea"; and a strange narrative of mediæval fanaticism, called "The Jew of Magdeburg," by Mr. H. A. Miles. The Examiner introduction gives some new suggestions about the proper way to reform the Japanese language. The book-notices are fuller even than usual. There are useful articles on the "Prison Mission," and on "The Use of Sunday;" and a full number of the "Musical Review,"—a feature introduced this year, and which is found very useful to music-buyers.

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Advertisements.

☞ BY ONE OF THE LEADING PHYSICIANS of Philadelphia city.—A careful examination of mortuary statistics established the fact that one adult person out of every six dies of consumption, and so alarmingly is this disease gaining the ascendancy over all other ills to which flesh is heir, that its approach to one's immediate circle is regarded with perfect horror. If you will carefully examine the records of Materia Medica you will invariably discover that the general want of success in treating diseases has not been a deficiency of pathological knowledge of the functions affected, but of a suitable compound that would act upon the disease and all the sympathetic affections.

This want has at last been met in the Bitter Wine of Iron, prepared by the celebrated Dr. E. F. Kunkle, No 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. This excellent compound can be taken by persons with the most delicate stomach without any debilitating effect always giving strength and largely increasing the nervous energy of the patient. In all cases of pulmonary complaints it is admirably adapted to relieve the severity of the symptoms in the advanced stages of the disease, or to arrest it in its incipiency. If you want something that will give you strength, a good appetite, build up your constitution, and in place of moroseness and a lack of energy, give you a brisk and vigorous feeling, try Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It has already received the meed of praise from thousands who have tested its virtues, and for many years maintained its reputation with unfaded popularity.

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Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by C. D. Keller.
Bellefonte, March 12 1873.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 75
Red wheat No. 1	1 75
Barley	50
Corn, ears	45
Shelled corn	50
Oats	30
Rye per bushel	65
Buckwheat per bushel	65
Clover seed " "	5 00
Plaster ₱ ton	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by C. D. Keller.

Apples, dried, per lb	@6½
Peaches, dried, per "	12½@22
Cherries, dried, per lb	5
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	50
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	12
Bacon	8
Lard per lb	8
Eggs per doz	20
Sides	8
Tallow, per pound	8
Rags	3
Potatoes per bushel	50
Dried Beef	

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE

WEEKLY PRICE LIST.

Boys Calf Boots, pegged	$3.50
Mens " " "	5.00
Mens " " sewed	5.00
" " " "	6.00
" Grand Duke Alexis, sewed	3.50
" Surge Congress Shoes "	2.50
" Canvass Boots sewed	2.50
Women's Surge Laced Boots	1.25
Mens Grain Slippers	1.00
Womens Cloth Slippers	50
" Surge "	85
" Kid "	95
Boys Buff Congress, pegged	2.00
Mens Patent Leather Boots, sewed	5.50
" " " Congress "	5.00
" Brogans, pegged	1.50

30-tf.

Railroad.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	Mls.	Mail. A.M.	Exs. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	0	9 20	6 45
East Tyrone	1	9 27	6 52
Bald Eagle	8	9 39	7 02
Hannah	10	9 52	7 17
Port Matilda	14	10 01	7 26
Martha	17	10 10	7 35
Julian	21	10 21	7 46
Unionville	26	10 36	8 01
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	10 45	8 11
Arrive Milesburg	31	10 53	8 16
Leave Bellefonte	33	11 07	8 28
Milesburg	31	11 18	8 41
Curtin	34	11 31	8 52
Mount Eagle	37	11 37	8 58
Howard	40	11 46	9 07
Eagleville	44	11 58	9 19
Beech Creek	46	12 06	9 27
Mill Hall	51	12 20	9 41
Flemington	52	12 25	9 45
Lock Haven Intersection	54	12 30	9 50
Arrive Lock Haven	55	12 34	10 00

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	5 05
Lock Haven Intersection	1	9 40	5 10
Flemington	3	9 47	5 17
Mill Hall	4	9 52	5 22
Beech Creek	9	10 06	5 36
Eagleville	11	10 11	5 41
Howard	15	10 26	5 56
Mount Eagle	18	10 35	6 05
Curtin	21	10 41	6 11
Arrive Milesburg	24	10 53	6 24
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 07	6 38
Milesburg	24	11 18	6 47
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 22	6 52
Unionville	29	11 37	7 07
Julian	32	11 49	7 19
Martha	38	11 59	7 30
Port Matilda	41	12 09	7 39
Hannah	45	12 18	7 48
Bald Eagle	50	12 33	8 03
East Tyrone	54	12 45	8 15
Arrive Tyrone	55	12 50	8 20

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